DECLASSIFIED

NAVAL ATTACHE'S REPORTS

O.N.I.

FEBRUARY *1915*

NWC ARCHIVES

February-1915-T2

DECLASSIFIED

Not to be taken
from Library

DECLASSIFIED PER NSC MEMO OF 3 MAY 1972, SUBJ:
DECLASSIFICATION OF WWII RECORDS

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1906.) Need not be returned.

T2
,1 (1)

SUBJECT Royal Decree permitting Italian Government to take possession of Inventions.

From I *No.* 45. *Date* February 1, 1915.

Replying to O. N. I. No. --- *Date* ---

1. Decree No.49, dated January 29, 1915, provides for the right of the State to take possession, for military purposes, in part or entirely, of inventions, without previous consent of either the inventor himself or the patentees thereof. The owners of such inventions shall, in this case, be allowed a compensation to be fixed, in lieu of special pre-arrangements, by one or three experts purposely appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Rome. No claim, either judicial or administrative is allowed to be filed in exception to this Decree.

2. Should the invention, so taken possession of, be considered of interest to the State, on account of its character of defense, the description and plans thereof may be made known to the proper Minister (under whose jurisdiction the matter falls) even before acknowledgment thereof is given to the owner. The Minister, in this case, and according to his judgment, may cause the publication thereof to be delayed indefinitely.

580 9 96
MAR 3 1915
6-1
Naval War College

[See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.]

(2)

Need not be returned.

MAR 2 1915
RECEIVED
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT EUROPEAN SITUATION.

From Y *No.* 16 *Date* February 1, 1915.

Replying to O. N. I. No. 13249 *Date* January 9, 1915.

1. The following general report, based on my experience as Assistant to the Naval Attache at London, England, is forwarded in accordance with O.N.I. letter No. 13249 of Jan.9,1915.

2. On July 31, 1914, I sailed from New York at 10:00 a.m. on the American Liner "St. Louis" for Southampton, having been granted a month's leave with permission to go abroad. My intention was to go to England, feeling sure that England would declare war against Germany, with the hope of being able to get on board the British Fleet as an observer. The voyage over was comparatively uneventful. On August 2nd we learned by wireless that the German liner "General Grant" had turned back to New York. On August 5 the Captain of the "St. Louis" informed me that he had received information by wireless that war had been declared by Great Britain against Germany. The passengers were first informed that the ship would not call at Cherbourg, afterwards that she would go direct to Liverpool. On August 7th she arrived off the bar at Liverpool at 7:30 p.m., where she anchored for the night. Coming up St. George's Channel, numerous british cruisers were sighted. The next day the ship docked early in the morning at Liverpool, and I proceeded to London. On arrival in London I reported at once to Commander Symington, the Naval Attaché, who assigned me to duty as Assistant Naval Attaché at once. I found the Embassy very busy, principally with the handling of Americans who needed assistance either financially or to return home. This work was centralized by a branch of the Embassy at the Savoy Hotel, American residents of London forming a committee to handle this work, which was carried on with great efficiency.

380 9 104
MAR 9 1915
ENCLOSURE 1
Naval War College

3. Commander Symington informed me that the British Admiralty positively refused to have any American officer with its fleet or in any observing capacity. I was surprised at the general feeling in England; there was no apparent enthusiasm over the war, and the slogan of the country seemed to be business as usual. Everywhere one saw posters calling for recruits and each day this advertising campaign increased until it was immense in size. The recruiting was slow, but I was told by army officers that they were rather glad of this, since they lacked equipment, rifles, outfits, clothing and drill-masters to handle men coming in in greater number.

4. The feeling among the better classes about America seemed to be that they were uncertain as to what America would do, and considered her a possible friend or a possible enemy; they evidently had little faith in our Government, particularly in some of the higher officials.

5. The officers attached to the Admiralty seemed very busy, but not at all worried, for example, Vice-Admiral Sturdee, who was then chief of the naval war staff, took two hours for lunch at the United Service Club each day and seemed to have no worries whatever. Prince Louis of Battenberg, who came to the Club occasionally, however, looked very tired and under a strain.

6. Due to the British navy being kept at full strength to man all of its ships, and to the fact that they had a good reserve, there was never the slightest worry about manning the entire fleet for this purpose, but they had an excess of about 15,000, who were formed into naval brigades for service on shore. This condition was most favorable for quick mobilization, and I cannot recommend too strongly that similar measures be taken in our Service to bring about like results.

7. While in London I was sent to inspect some 14-inch shells being made for our Navy at the works of Messrs. Hadfield & Company, Ltd., Sheffield, and through the courtesy of one of the officials of the Company, was permitted to see their entire ordnance plant. They had immense quantities of 15", 13.5", 12" shell on hand, and theywere turning out shells at the rate of 500 13.5" and 12", 500 9.2" to 6", and 2000 smaller shell per week. They had stopped work on the 15" as a sufficient supply was on hand to meet any demand in the near future.

8. On August 14th I was sent by the American Embassy to Falmouth to meet the TENNESSEE and the NORTH CAROLINA. On my way there I stopped at Devonport, and although I did not go into the dockyard, there was evidence of much activity there, but only three ships of any size, these being of the old MAJESTIC class.

9. At Falmouth I found the upper harbor filled with prizes, and on shore there were many Americans who had been on these various vessels as passengers. Some of these were in need of assistance, which was kindly given by the mayor and other officials of the town. The officials here were most courteous, and through them I arranged for a berth for the TENNESSEE and NORTH CAROLINA, for coal for these ships, for the landing of liberty parties, for the expediting of effects of the Assistant Secretary's of War party through the customs, and for a special train to convey the party to London. The ships arrived on the 16th about 8:00 p.m., and Mr.Breckenridge and his party of twenty-five left Falmouth on special train at 9:53 p.m.

10. On August 20th Captain Osborne, Director of Compasses, informed me that the Admiralty had in its employ at that moment over 200 fuel ships.

11. On August 22nd I was sent by the Embassy with despatches for the Hague. I proceeded via Folkstone and Flushing. The Channel at the Straits of Dover was guarded by eight light cruisers, six destroyers and seven submarines, all apparently British. About half way to Flushing we passed a patrolling division of four cruisers (2 NATAIS and 2 others). In the train from Flushing to the Hague I talked with several Dutch gentlemen of intelligence, and they all feared that Holland would be drawn into the war, and all were very anti-German in their feelings. Holland's army was mobilized and everywhere one saw troops, particularly in the Hague.

12. After finishing my business on August 24th I returned with despatches by way of Hook of Holland-Harwich. About half way across we passed a British cruiser division consisting of 3 DRAKES and 1 BOADICEA. On arrival at Harwich I found a large number of naval vessels, consisting of 45 destroyers, 6 cruisers, parent ships, 7 Great Eastern Railway steamers for use as transports, 6 colliers, 12 submarines of the E and D classes, and about 10 mine sweepers (trawler type).

13. Commodore Keyes, an old friend of mine, was in command of the submarines, so I called on him aboard his ship, the MAIDSTONE. Unfortunately he was at the Admiralty in London, but I saw his flagsecretary, a bright young paymaster, who, amongst other things, told me that in sweeping for mines they had much difficulty in keeping the sweeps from sliding over the top of the mines, and had to sweep and re-sweep an area before they were sure it was clear.

14. After the battle of Heligoland Bight, officers of the Admiralty told me that they had official reports that the German officers of the sinking German cruisers were seen shooting their own men who were in the water.

15. On October 10th I received orders as Naval Attache in Paris, and assumed duties in that office on October 17th.

feeling of the United States. The purchase of the interned German ships was uppermost in their minds; they seemed to consider this a very unfriendly act. In this connection, I might say that in one of the local papers I read a telegraphic despatch which was quite different than anything I have seen before or since. It intimated that President Wilson and his Cabinet were to make a speech-making tour of the country to arouse enthusiasm for this project amongst the people generally of the United States. I regret I did not retain a copy of this paper, but the despatch was of such a nature that I considered it would be published in all the papers and thus become more generally known. Such is not the case, however.

40. There was also much discussion, both amongst the people and in the press, in regard to the employment of Japanese troops in Europe, and what the United States would think of this. At times they became so insistent in their enquiries on this subject that it required considerable tact to avoid expressing an opinion one way or the other.

41. At a tea given for us by the sous-prefet of Villefranche (Aveyron), a major of 76th Infantry of the Line, who had been wounded some time ago, gave us many interesting details of the fighting. He said, amongst other things, that his battalion was with the regiment in the fighting near Soissons, about the middle of January, When the French were thrown back across the Aisne. Out of the 2000 men of his regiment engaged in the fight, 1400 were lost, and that every officer in his regiment who went into the fight was either killed or wounded. He stated that his regiment and the 246th Infantry (reserve of the 46th) suffered more than any others in the fighting. I have heard from other sources that the 246th regiment was practically extinguished in this action.

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

Need not be returned. T2 ,8 (1)

SUBJECT E U R O P E A N W A R - SITUATION TO FEBRUARY 7th 1915.

From Z *No.* 89 *Date* February 8, 1915. *191*

Replying to O. N. I. No. *Date* *191*

580 9 95 ENCLOSURE MAR 1 1915 11-7 Naval War College

Germany having become convinced that England has and will use her sea power to deprive her people of food, has decided on a counter thrust by declaring the long-threatened submarine war on England. The nature of the action to be undertaken and the reasons therefore have been set down in Z-84.

Whatever may be the opinion of neutral countries with respect to this blockade, Germany herself feels that England has used every means, whether countenanced by International Law or not, to bring actual starvation to her, and she does not prpose to throw away the great weapon of the submarine boat in bringing the war home to England.

As Germany is not now allowed to receive anything of great value from the United States, and as the United States is not in a position to uphold protests against Germany, even if she wished to make any, any action on the part of our country against this blockade, will not carry weight under the present condition in Germany.

The old kind of blockade as defined by International Law was rendered impossible by the advant of the submarine boat, the new kind is going to be put in operation and discussions as to its legality under International Law may properly be saved until after the war is over.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The government has taken over food stuffs of certain kinds, forbidden the sale of all breads unless containing 30 % potato flour, and even then allowing 2 kilos (4.4 lbs) per person per week. Germany has the goverhmental machinery and the people are so disciplined that this law will be effectively administered. There is said as yet to be sufficient potatoes and meat to see the country through to the next crop, but the action already taken causes uneasiness.

With a nation in arms and their families on short rations it is useless to consider that artificial limits imposed by International Law will stop them from doing their best to down the country who holds the food supplies from reaching them.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTH SEA.

The situation is not changed by the action of January 24th (Z-69) and the North Sea remains as before, usually nearly clear of ships but always the possible scene of a great naval action.

BALTIC.

Only events of minor importance have occurred, such as the torpedoing of the "GAZELLE" and the shooting down

of the German "Parseval" at Liebau. With the Russian harbors frozen up but little of importance is to be expected.

BLACK SEA.

Reports from various sources appear to confirm the rumor that the "SULTAN JAWUS SELIM" (GOEBEN) struck a mine and was seriously damaged. The effect of this was at once seen in the renewed activities of the Russian Black Sea fleet. The Turkish military operations in the Kaukasus have been seriously hampered by the loss of control of the Black Sea, resulting in Turkey's not being able to supply her army by the water route from Constantinople to Trapezunt.

The "GOEBEN" was a case of "all the eggs being in one basket" so far as the command of the Black Sea was concerned.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Western Campaign.

The German forces held the allied offensive extending over a period of a couple of weeks without difficulty and then won an important victory near Soissons.

Nor do they appear to be worried about the appearance of the new English army now reported to be on the way to France. An army of recruits without a due prportion of experienced officers and non-commissioned officers does not appeal to the mind of the Germans as being competent to be of much value

THE EASTERN CAMPAIAGN.

Officers coming from the eastern front with whom I have talked, all say the same thing - that the Russian army has not got the spirit to make another serious forward movement. There is a lot of defensive fighting left in it, but a serious advance to the German frontier is out of the question.

With regard to the Russian advance into East Prussia, they say that a real attempt to go far into this country will be welcomed by the German forces as leading to a Russian disaster. From the first to the 4th of February 6000 Russian prisoners were taken.

The Germans confidentially expect to take Warsaw within the next four weeks. In the last advance into Poland, resulting in the battle of Lodz, the Germans surrounded and took prisoners 13,600 unwounded Russians and the total Russian loss was nearly three hundred thousand men.

With regard to the supply of men for the German army, the claim is made that Germany is as strong as ever. 50 % of the wounded go back to the front and in addition every six months brings 450,000 youths to the age of service. Balancing this against the losses for the same period there remains a loss of not over 100,000 men from

the fighting force which is negligeable. To balance these optimistic views there remains the well known depression in Austria in regard to their situation and ability to hold out and the very uncertain attitude of Italy and Roumania.

Well authenticated rumors credit Germany with having reinforced Austria by sending five Army Corps to the Buckowina and the neighborhood of the Roumanian frontier.

Official and press accounts emanating from London or Paris should be carefully weighed before being accepted and those from St. Petersburg and Constantinople should be set aside as in no respects worthy of belief.

[See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.]

Need not be returned.

T2
.3

FEB 16 1915
RECEIVED
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

SUBJECT NAMES OF GENERALS COMMANDING THE ARMIES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

From Y (c) *No.* 23 *Date* February 3, 1915.

Replying to O. N. I. No. *Date*

On January 29th the following generals commanding Armies confronted each other on the battle line extending from the North Sea to Verdun : -

Allies Left.	German Right.
d'Urbal	Crown Prince of Wurtemberg.
French	Crown Prince of Bavaria.
Maudhuy	von Bülow.
Castelnau	von Kluck.
Manoury	Herrengen.
d'Esperey	Einheim.
de Laugh	Strentz.
Serrait	---

Allies Right.	German Left.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
FEB 18 1915

LIBRARY

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

T2
.4

Need not be returned.

SUBJECT BRITISH SUBAMRINES IN THE BALTIC.

From Z No. 83 Date February 4, 1915., 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. ---------- Date ----------, 191

Reference:- Z-70 of January 27, 1915.

I am told by a Swedish authority that the Naval General Staff of Sweden consider that the submarine which attacked and damaged the small cruiser "GAZELLE" was English and formed part of a flotilla which had been with the Russian fleet, but which was supposed to be leaving the Baltic on account of the freezing up of the Russian ports.

580 9 95
ENCLOSURE MAR 1 1915
11-4
Naval War College

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

T2
5

Need not be returned.

FEB 25 1915
RECEIVED

SUBJECT BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND BY SUBMARINES.

From Z *No.* 84 *Date* February 5, 1915. *, 191*

Replying to O. N. I. No. *Date* *, 191*

As foreshadowed in the interview given out by Admiral von Tirpitz, this blockade has been declared and is bound to have far-reaching consequences.

Germany feels that she has nothing to lose by such a blockade and much to gain in bringing the war home to England.

The anouncement of the plans of England to starve out the German people and the way in which the American ships were stopped from bringing foodstuffs to Germany, or to countries which would forward them to Germany practically placed foodstuff on the list of absolute contraband.

The consequences of the present development of the war promise to be of far reaching importance in the future.

Certain features of international law in regard to the rights of neutrals must not be considered hereafter as applicable.

It is only necessary to read the newspaper translation and clipping forwarded with the present mail to realize how bitterly Germany feels towards the United States over what it considers the failure on the part of the United States to uphold the rights of neutrals in the exportations of foodstuffs and other articles destined for the use of the private people of Germany.

It cannot therefore be expected that Germany in the future which lies beyond this war, will be inclined to abide by rules or doctrines which are to the interest of the United States and are not also equally so to Germany.

580
9
95
MAR 1 1915
11—5
CLOSURE
Naval War College

The translation of the order of the Chief of the Admiralty Staff of the Navy in regard to the blockade is as follows:-

"P r o c l a m a t i o n .

(1.) The waters all around Great Britain and Ireland and including the whole English Channel is herewith declared war territory. Beginning February 18th each enemy merchantship caught will be destroyed, without always being in a position to divert the dangers threatening crew and passengers.

(2) Neutral ships also are in danger in this declared war territory, as it is not possible, in view of the order of the British government for the misuse of neutral flags of January 31st, to always avoid that attacks are made upon neutral ships which are intended only for the enemy ships.

(3) Shipping to the north around the Shetland Islands in the eastern part of the North Sea, and a stretch of at least 30 seamiles wide along the Dutch coast is not dangerous.

Berlin, February 4th 1915.

The Chief of the Admiralty Staff
v o n P o h l ."

The Memorandum addressed to the various Governments in regard to the blockade is as follows:-

"M e m o r a i a l

Since the beginning of the war Great Britain conducts against Germany the trade war in a manner which is a mockery to the principles of international law. The British government has in several orders designated the London Declaration as applicable in the conduct of her naval forces; in reality , however, it has cut loose from this Declaration in some essential points, although the representatives of the British government have recognized the conclusions of the London Conference as international law. The British government has placed a number of objects on the list of contraband, which cannot be used for purposes of war, or which are only remotely in connection with war material and are therefore according to the London Declaration as well, as after recognized principles of international law, not designated as contraband. England also has practically put aside the differnnce between absolute and relative contraband, in confiscating articles of relative contraband for Germany without consideration of the harbor in which the articles are to be discharged and without consideration

as to their hostile or peaceable use. The British government unabashingly violated the Declaration of Paris on International Law at Sea by taking German property which was not contraband from neutral ships. Exceeding their own orders regarding the London Declaration they have taken numerous Germans, liable for service, from neutral ships, and made them prisoners of war. Finally the English government has declared the whole North Sea as war territory and made the passage through the open sea , between Scotland and Norway for neutral shipping extremely difficult if not impossible, and dangerous equalling to a certain extent a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports in violation of international law. All these measures pursue evidently the purpose, by paralysing legitimate trade in violation of international law, to not only influence the conduct of war, but to seriously strike at the social economy of Germany and to destroy the whole German people by starving them out.

The neutral powers have, on the whole, complied with the measures of the British government; they especially have not succeeded in getting free those Germans taken from their ships in violation of international law. They have even joined in a certain direction with the English measures, which are not consistent with the freedom of the ocean, evidently under the pressure by England, by forbidding the passage of goods to Germany for peaceable purposes. The German government has invited attention of the neutral powers in vain to the fact that they will have to consider the question of further adherence to the rules of the London Declaration, which Germany has always strictly observed, if England continues her present attitude, and if the neutral powers pass silently over these violations of neutrality to the disavantage of Germany. Great Britain refers in the pursuit of her violations of international law, to the interest of her national existence, which is threatened, and the neutral powers appear to be willing to be satisfied with theoretical protests, thus excusing this kind of warfare on the basis of life interests of the powers at war. Such interests of existence Germany is now also forced to claim. It regrets that Germany will have to take such military measures which are reprisals for those adopted by England. As England has designated and declared the waters between Scotland and Norway as war territory, Germany now declares the waters round about Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel as war territory and is ready to attack enemy's merchntshipping with all military means at her disposal. For this purpose Germany will attempt, beginning February 18th, to destroy every hostile merchantship found in these waters, without being able to ward off the dangers to men and material in all cases. The neutrals are therefore warned not to trust to such ships men and material in the future. In addition attention is invited and recommendation made for neutrals to avoid these waters with their own ships. For even if the German naval forces have directions to avoid force against neutral ships, as far as they can be recognized, in view of the fact that England has ordered the use of neutral flags for their merchantships and in view of unhappy coincidences, it may happen that a neutral ship may fall victim to an attack, which was intended for a hostile ship. It is expressly to be noted that shipping to the north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern part of the North Sea and in a stretch of at least 30 sea miles width along the Dutch coast, is without danger.

The German government anounces this measure in the proper time, so that the hostile as well as neutral ships have the necessary time to make their dispositions regarding the ports they intended to run into. Germany hopes that the neutral powers consider Germany's life interests not any less than England's and that they will contribute to keep away their citizens and their property.from the designated war territory. This is the more expected, as it is in the interest of the neutral powers, to have this devastating war ended.

Berlin, February 4, 1915. "

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1906.)

Need not be returned. T2 .6

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT CONCENTRATIO: CAMPS OF INTERNED GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SUBJECTS AND CAMPS OF GERMAN PRISONERS OFWAR.

From Y (c) *No.* 28 *Date* February 6, 1915.

Replying to O. N. I. No. *Date*

58° MAR 1 1915
9 11-6
95
Naval War College

1. Having been designated by the Ambassador to inspect, in company with Lieut. Carl Boyd, U.S.A., certain camps for interned subjects of Germany and Austria, and also certain camps containing German prisoners ofwar, I have to make the following reports of my observations.

Interned Austrians and Germans. - The men interned at these concentration camps are men between the ages of 17 and 60; men above 45, not physically fit for service, were not detained except in special cases.

The women and children interned are generally families of men that are interned under the foregoing rules, or else are the French wives of German and Austrian soldiers. All women and children are in these camps by their own volition, that is, they have refused the offer of the French government to transport them to their own countries. There are a few exceptions to this: women who have been suspected of espionnage.

2. These concentration camps are under the Minister of the Interior, the prefect or sous-prefect of the town in which they are located being directly responsible for their management. I have been given to understand that at the present time there exists a lively controversy between the Ministries of Interior and War on this subject, the Minister of War claiming that they should be under his direction. In this connection it might be well to remark that this is one question to which no thought has probably been given in the United States, and one which might be settled and plans made before the country is actually at war.

3. Five of these camps were visited in south-western France: Avignon, Millau, Espalion, St. Afrique and Villefranche

(Aveyron). The buildings used were mostly convents, seminaries, etc., which had come into the possession of the Government at the time of the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. No tents were used.

4. The total number of people inspected amounted to about 2500. Alsatians were generally accorded better quarters and much more liberty than other subjects. A number of Alsatians have volunteered and joined the Foreign Legion of the French Army, and I imagine every opportunity is taken advantage of to induce them to do so.

5. In most of the camps the women and children are in quarters apart from the men. In this case, the married men are permitted to visit their families each day. In other camps the rooms are occupied by from two or three up to twenty or more families. In all cases the beds are made of sacks filled with straw and placed on the floor, usually quite close together. Some buildings were not heated, others were, but in all cases those occupied by children were sufficiently comfortable in this respect.

6. Generally speaking, their quarters were dirty, some much more so than others, depending on the individuals; - but it must be remembered that European domestic sanitation is vastly behind ours, and I do not believe that any of these people considered they were suffering any hardship on this account. Certain persons, of slightly superior intelligence and education are given better quarters and are employed in looking after the others in the capacity of clerks, interpreters, etc.

7. For food, these interned subjects have meat four days a week, and apparently plenty of beans, potatoes and bread. Two meals are served per day, togetherwith coffee and bread in the morning as is customary in the French army. Most of the people have been interned for five or six months, and they give

one the impression of being healthy and well nourished. The sick, and women nursing children - there are a great many of this class - are given a special diet. Ample provision is made for medical attention, and sickness and death is probably below the normal average for people of their social status.

8. The question of clothing these people will become a serious matter later on as very few of them have anything except the clothes they now have on, and the French government will not appropriate any money for this purpose.

9. These interned persons are for the most part miners and day laborers of various sorts, with a sprinkling of hotel waiters, servants, stable-boys, grooms, etc. Being well in the interior of a mountainous country, they are not kept directly under guard. They are always allowed to walk in the court yard, and one half at a time are permitted to walk alone in the town every other day from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m.

10. There is every evidence to believe that the French authorities are considerate of these people. Many miners are sent to work, if they so request, at the mines in the vicinity, and are paid for their work.

11. German Military Prison at Castres. - We first called on the military governor commanding this district, and he sent an orderly to conduct us to the prison, where we were met by the officer commanding it who proved to be a retired major of Gendarmerie. He was most kind and hospitable, especially after we had explained to him that we had not been sent to interfere with his affairs, but merely to inspect as neutrals.

12. The prison was formerly a Catholic seminary. It is of immense size, with numerous court-yards and quadrangles, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall about 10 feet high. There were about 1400 prisoners quartered here, all privates, except 195 non-commissioned officers (sous-officiers) and "aspirants" (candidates for commissions); there were no officers.

13. The sous-officiers and aspirants were quartered separately from their men, over whom they exercise a small mount of authority, chiefly in respect to police and fatigue duty. About ten of this class live in the same room. The rooms not being crowded, apparently were comfortable, had many conveniencies, some even having real mattresses instead of the straw sacks which were the general rule.

14. In the first room we entered, its occupants were seated about a table, where they had a little spread of sausage, crackers, cheese, etc. The Major explained that this food was the remains of some of the food sent them at Christmas. Altogether, 15,000 Xmas boxes were received at this prison from Germany. In addition, larger packing cases containing socks, sweaters, underclothing, gloves, blankets, were received from the German Red Cross. I inspected large quantities of these materials, and regret to say that in comparison with the clothing of similar nature issued to the men of our service in times of peace, the german articles issued to their men, prisoners of war, were far superior to ours. This clothing had first been sent in bulk to the French Red Cross, and by them had been forwarded to its destination.

15. I was greatly impressed by the intelligent appearance and soldierly bearing of these sous-officiers and aspirants. They were occupying themselves in various ways: card-playing, reading, studying French, and several were playing chess, the pieces evidently having been fashioned by their own hands.

16. The privates and corporals were in large rooms holding, some of them, more than 200. They had straw bed sacks, placed very close together on the floor. The Major explained that he had only very recently been able to get straw sacks for all the men, and that there were still a few to whom they had not been issued. These men simply slept on straw.

21. In the infirmary the Major pointed out to us a young and intelligent looking German aspirant who two days before had attempted to escape. He had at night plied the bars apart in a window in the kitchen, slipped through, and dropped to the ground. Then, in attempting to cross the grounds to scale the wall, he had fallen into an old well full of foul water, some of which he had swallowed in his efforts to escape from his predicament. After being two hours in the well, he was discovered and rescued by the guards, - and when we saw him he was recovering from the sickness and internal poisoning which followed. The Major did not seem to be disposed to be angry with him for his attempted flight, in fact considered it all as a very good joke, and on my asking what his punishment was to be, said that he thought that he had been more than punished already. In this connection it might be said that so far as guards are concerned and precautions taken, undoubtedly escape from the prison grounds could be effected very easily, but after that it would probably be impossible for a man to get out of the immediate vicinity of the city, and considering the present temper of the inhabitants of France, in all probability the man would be killed. The German prisoners realize this, so attempts to escape are a very rare occurrence, and so far as I can learn none have been successful.

22. We went to the kitchen, where the evening meal was being prepared in the regulation French army ovens. The meal consisted of a thick stew, with meat and potatoes and carrots in it; bread and coffee were also to be served. The work in the kitchen was being supervised by a very superior looking young aspirant, who told us he had been wounded both in the head and shoulder. He was assisted by a reservist sergeant, a man about forty years of age, who until the war had been a professor of Greek at the University of Posen.

17. Numerous boxes in the squad rooms attested the Major's statement about the Christmas boxes that had been received; also I noted such little effects as small Christmas trees hanging here and there from the wires strung across the room.

18. Although the rooms appeared crowded, still the air did notseem bad. There was no provision for heating. The prisoners were well uniformed; riding boots or short marching boots were in good repair, each man was provided with an overcoat, and at least one blanket. The French officers informed us that every article of the german uniform was of remarkably good material, except the overcoat.

19. I was greatly impressed with the physical appearance of these prisoners. Most of them had been imprisoned there for over five months, still they had every indication of being in perfect physical health, and were as well set up and as soldierly in appearance as any troops I have ever seen. The instant we entered a room the command would be given and each man would jump immediately to the foot of his bed, bring his heels together with a click, and stand at attention, with a very stiff and military attitude. As we passed along, they would turn their head and look us straight in the eye, and while their look was not one to suggest defiance, still it certainly gave no impression that they were either dejected or ashamed of themselves.

20. We visited the infirmary, in which were about half a dozen men in their beds under the direct supervision of two German non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps. There is a French doctor attached to the prison, and serious cases of illness are sent to the French military hospital in town. At the time of our visit they said there were about 5000 patients in this hospital.

23. We were next taken into a large court where there was a well arranged place, with wooden tables and running water on which the men could scrub their clothes, and, when the weather permits, give each other bucket shower-baths. Close by the benches were the water-closets in small frame buildings; they were clean, sanitary, free from odor. A working squad, under the direction of two former German chemists, had this place in charge.

24. Off this big court was another smaller one, on one side of which was a smaller building than the rest, occupied exclusively by Alsatian soldiers, most of whom had been captured in the raid into Alsace last August. There were about sixty of them in all. They not only live by themselves, with slightly better accommodations, but have a separate mess as well. They are allowed to circulate wherever any of the other prisoners are allowed, but their own quarters are off limits for the others. It seems there were a great many more of these Alsatians originally, but they have been sent to places in the country to work at their former trades. The Major said they went at their own request and are allowed pay for their work, but evidently they are strongly encouraged to do this, as similarly we found that Alsatians at the concentration camps were encouraged ~~to do this~~. It is evidently the policy of the French government to make good Frenchmen out of the Alsatians as soon as possible.

25. As I understood it, these prisoners when out working are only lightly guarded. The Major showed us, with great pride, some French shoes or "sabots" he had bought for these men. These shoes are quite dry in shallow mud and have inside them leather, wool-lined slippers, which serve not only to keep the feet warm, but can be slipped out of the shoe and worn within the house without the shoe, when the men enter it.

26. We next visited a building where the tailors, shoe-

bakers and barbers were at work. These, together with cooks, clerks, interpreters and other special details, had a red tape chevron on their right arms, put on by the French authorities, and with this they are allowed certain special privileges in circulating about the grounds and buildings.

27. We were shown the chapel, in which were several soldiers in prayer. Regular services are held, both Catholic and Protestant. There was a large Christmas tree, with decorations still on it at one end of the room. The Major informed us that the prisoners had arranged this themselves. With considerable feeling he told us that he had done what he considered right and best for the prisoners, and had been very severely criticized by the people and the local press for being so kind to them. He said that twice, some time ago, he had been written up about it, and only the previous day another article had appeared. He had organized an orchestra among the prisoners, but had got orders to discontinue it.

28. While we were calling that morning on the Prefet, we learned that until recently these prisoners were allowed pay and allowances similar to French soldiers of their corresponding grade, but that now the French government had cut this down considerably in retaliation for the way French prisoners of war had been treated in germany.

29. All things considered, these prisoners gave me the impression of being well fed, well quartered, well treated, and well clothed. The only hardship they suffer, except confinement, is idleness.

30. German Military Prison at Montauban. - At this town we called on the Préfet and Commanding general, who sent an officer to accompany us on the visit to the prison. This prison is also commanded by a Major of Gendarmerie, assisted by two lieutenants. The 1500 prisoners are quartered in a large

compound, surrounded by a stone wall about 10 feet high. Nearly in the center of the compound is a large shed which was formerly used as a parc for artillery and train. This shed is waterproof but with an earth floor. Inside the prisoners have constructed small houses or tents of thick brown paper, and in these they sleep, eight or ten to a house. There was straw on the ground underneath the beds, which were boards raised about six inches above the ground. Not more than one half or three-fourths of this enormous shed was used. In the center was an enormous brick stove and baking oven, which had been constructed by the prisoners. This was the only means of heating used in the shed.

27. The kitchens were in the compound, a short distance from the shed. They were clean and in good order; the utensils, baking ovens, soup kettles, etc., were of the regulation French army type. The individual mess gear was of excellent type; the plates and bowls of crockery similar to the kind used in our own service. For serving food and certain police and disciplinary measures, the prisoners are divided into squads of ten each, and one man from each squad, at the designated time, draws all the rations for his squad.

28. We next visited the infirmary, which was a large one-storied stone building in the compound, close to the large shed. There were six wards in all, about twenty men in each ward. Most of these men were either convalescents or men too badly injured for further military service, that is, men who had had an arm or leg amputated and had been discharged from the hospital. Several of these were clad in civilian clothing, their uniforms having been lost or so badly torn as to be useless for further wear at the time they were wounded. The operating or dressing room was crude. At the time of our visit a wounded man with a badly infected wound of the leg was on the

plain board table which served as a dressing table, and his wound was being washed out by a non-commissioned officer of the hospital corps. The patient was very much emaciated, and they informed me he had been wounded over six months previously.

29. We next visited the canteen, at which soldiers are able to purchase extra food, toilet articles and smaller articles for their personal comfort.

30. The water-closets are in one corner of the compound and were clean and sanitary. At 5 p.m. each day all prisoners are shut up in the big shed, and doors are not again opened until 7:00 a.m. To attend to their wants of nature during the night, small houses containing water closets and mounted on a two-wheel cart are run into the shed when it is closed for the night and kept there until morning.

31. The men at this prison, in appearance and general soldierly bearing were similar to those at Castres. Evidently no special distinction was made here in regard to the treatment of sous-officiers and aspirants, and privates. Neither do I believe any distinction was made with regard to Alsatians.

32. We next visited the seventeen officer prisoners. All were lieutenants, except two with the rank of captain. They were quartered in a stone house on one of the streets of the city. There was a small yard for exercising purposes, the whole being enclosed by a stone wall. A small outhouse served as a kitchen. The officers all slept in the same dormitory on small iron bedsteads, each one having a chair, a small dressing table, and his own wash-basin. For servants each officerwas allowed to have his own orderly, and while they did not seem to have all the comforts to which they had formerly been accustomed, still they were living very well and as befitted their rank in life, under the existing circumstances.

33. When we arrived, they were all gathered together in a large room which served as a lounging and dining room. As we entered they all stood up, saluted, and said good morning. The French officers took pains to answer these salutations, and said good-bye when we left.

34. We next visited the regular French military hospital and there saw four wounded German officers, all together in the same room. They seemed delighted to see us, and we chatted with them in English and French for some time. They appeared quite cheerful and contented, and were on the best of terms with their temporary host, the French military surgeon. In answer to our enquiries they politely thanked us and said there was nothing they needed, their wants were very well attended to, and they received mail from their homes every other day. I could not help contrasting their attitude and demeanor with that of some wounded English officers I had spent Christmas week with at a country house in England. The English officers seemed to be downcast, discouraged and awfully bored. These German officers were quite the opposite and seemed to consider their wounds and prisonship only as an incident of war. One of these officers, a very young man, who had lost his left leg below the knee, seemed most proud, and smiled and sat up in bed and saluted us in a most jovial manner when the French colonel-surgeon announced that he was a lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards. As he is unfit for further service, arrangements are to be made to exchange him for a French officer of equal rank and condition.

35. We then visited a ward where there were about fifteen badly wounded Germans. Two were tetanus cases, and one had both legs amputated the day before. This man was the only German prisoner I saw that seemed discouraged and broken-hearted, all the rest gave quite the opposite impression.

36. We next visited a ward in a building isolated from the other buildings, in which were about 80 typhoid cases, or men convalescent from this disease. The surgeon explained that now all the prisoners had been vaccinated against this disease, and they expected no further trouble from it. The German Army itself does not use the anti-typhoid serum.

37. In the typhoid ward were two interesting types of German soldiers: one, a sergeant of the Guard, a tall and broad-shouldered young man, is the son of a very rich man in Berlin, and through his generosity this ward has been supplied with every comfort and delicacy desired. The other case pointed out to us was a private of the"Death's Head Hussars." As soon as he noticed that he was the object of special attention, he turned to a shelf, picked up his cap, and held it proudly across his chest, with his finger pointing to the corps' emblem on it.

38. The men at this camp, so far as I could judge, came from different parts of the theatre of operations and were captured some time early in the war, and others only a few days before. Many had been captured at the battle of the Marne. While we were in the infirmary, one wounded prisoner was brought in fresh from the trenches in Belgium. His clothing, boots and accoutrements were caked with mud.

39. <u>General Remarks.</u>

In the course of our trip in the south of France we talked with a number of people of different classes of society and different walks in life. Generally, if they do not directly admit their disappointment, they commence to realize the war is long, and they see no end to it. They seem sad and keep repeating how terrible it all is. However, I heard no one speak of or imply that anything is to be done but to fight it to the end. They were greatly interested in the attitude and

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

T2
.8 (3)

Confidential. *Need not be returned.*

SUBJECT Number of Submarines - GERMAN NAVY.

From Z *No.* 88 *Date* February 8, 1915. *, 191*

Replying to O. N. I. No. *Date* *, 191*

Reference:- Z-390 of November 28, 1914.

580
9
96
MAR 8 1915
66
Naval War College

I am informed on fair authority that all submarines started prior to the war are now in service and that by working day and night those started with the war will now be shortly available.

In addition, as fast as boats have been turned over, new ones have been started, so that the total number in the German Navy, built or building, considerably exceeds one hundred.

With regard to the features of the new boats, I am told that large radius of action is the predominant feature.

In considering the time to build I was told that the delivery of engines determined the period necessary to construct the boat, as it took longer to make these than to make the hull.

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1913.) *Need not be returned.*

T2
.8
(4)

C o n f i d e n t i a l .

SUBJECT ACTION IN THE NORTH SEA OF JANUARY 24TH 1915.
(Supplementary Report).

From Z *No.* 97 *Date* February 8, 1915. *, 191*

Replying to O. N. I. No. *Date* *, 191*

Reference:- Z-69 of January 27, 1915.
which is T 1:27 (1)

The following additional information is from reliable sources:-

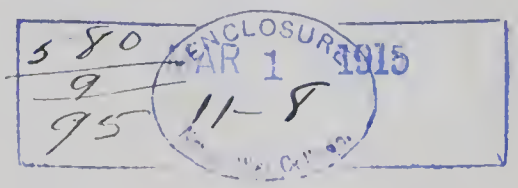
The torpedoboat which passed between the columns and fired the torpedoes was " V 205", and it is claimed that the act was deliberate and not due to loss of steam through accident to boilers or steam pipes.

The "Zeppelin" "L Z 5 " was used for spotting and rendered most important service in this respect. She observed and reported the fall of salvos from a high position near the British fleet and whereby the Germans claim they made a great many more hits than they received. " L Z 5 " did not waste its time in trying to drop bombs but observed throughout. Separate report follows:

The "SEYDLITZ" and not the "DERFFLINGER" was the ship which had the powder burn and had serious damages and loss of life. All caused by one shell, a 13.5 shell from very long range struck near the bottom of the barbette of the after turret , penetrated and exploded in the handling room which exploded 4000 kilogrammes of powder. A separate report of the result of this explosion will be forwarded. Between 30 and 40 men were instantly killed by the explosion.

The "BLUECHER" fell back from result of a shell which struck her about amidship and not due to engine break-down.

All stories tend to confirm the deductions made in Z-69, except that the minimum range appears to have been nearly 15,000 metres instead of 14,000 metres.



(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

T2
.8(5)

Need not be returned.

SUBJECT

CONDITIONS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

From (H) Z No. 99 Date February 8, , 1915

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 191

It has been learned from an American who has just arrived from Russia that a great number of Russian soldiers were deliberately having themselves injured by the enemy so as not to be forced to continue fighting. The usual method is for the Russian soldiers in the trenches to hold up their hands and have them shot. It was stated that there were also many cases of self-inflicted injury. The usual method for this is to wrap a handkerchief around one hand, hold it over the gun and fire it. The handkerchief keeps away the powder from the hand but parts of the handkerchief are discovered in the wound.

This American quotes Dr. Newton of Petrograd and claims that Dr. Newton of the American Red Cross has a record of 600 cases of such self-inflicted injury. According to his statement, there has now been issued an order in the Russian Army that hereafter any soldier found guilty of self-inflicted injury is to be shot immediately. It was claimed that Dr. Newton stated that most of the men brought to the hospitals were nearly starved.

It is claimed by many German officers operating on the east front that wholesale desertions from the Russian lines have been going on for some time. They claim that the Russian soldiers who come over singly to the German lines to be taken prisoner are sent back with the order that if they bring a crowd of a hundred or more they will be taken prisoners. They are not accepted without their rifles. The Germans, it is claimed, pay one mark apiece to each Russian soldier with a rifle. The reason given is the lack of food in the Russian Army. for the desertions

It is claimed that the "graft" in the Russian Army and among contractors is stupendous and that the Russian Army is held together and forced to fight by the untiring energy, fearlessness and severity of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholi.

580
9
95

RECEIVED FEB 1 1915
11-9

T2
.9

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900)

Need not be returned.
MAR 2 1915
RECEIVED

SUBJECT Rank of the Chief of Staff of the Italian Fleet.

From ... *No.* 52. *Date* February 9, 1915.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. ---- *Date* ----

1. Changes in the Naval Regulations have lately been issued stating that when the naval forces consist of one Squadron or an "armata" the detail of Chief of Staff will be assigned to a Vice Admiral or to a Rear Admiral

2. When the naval forces consist of more than one squadron the detail of Chief of Staff to each one of those will be assigned to a Rear Admiral, who may also be in command of a Division of that Squadron.

370
9
109
ENCLOSURE
MAR 15 1915
4-2
Naval War College

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

Need not be returned
MAR 2 1915
RECEIVED
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

T2
.10

SUBJECT

THE ADMISSIBILITY OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF LONDON BY AIRCRAFT.

From (H) Z No. 107 Date February 10, 1915

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 191

ENCLOSURE 1915
580/9/100
3-3
Naval War College

A prominent newspaper man in Berlin addressed and sent a communication to the General Staff of the German Army and a similar communication to the German Admiralty, in which he asked the following question:

Would the bombardment of London by aircraft be against the principles of International Law or contrary to any agreements or treaties of The Hague, or contrary to any agreements among nations?

The General Staff of the German Army answered this question in one word: "No."

The German Admiralty, however, replied at length concerning the admissibility of the bombardment of London by aerial craft. A translation of the reply follows:

I.

In the present war international treaties do not come into consideration as regards the employment of aerial craft and especially for the bombardment by such. The Hague regulations for war on land and The Hague treaties refer to the bombardment by the navy in time of war and have only regulated the war on land and sea and not in the air. The Hague declaration regarding the prohibition of bombs and explosives from aerial craft has expired as expressed in its former form - and in its newer form has not been ratified by a part of the belligerents; therefore it does not hold good in the present war. Accordingly when using their aerial craft the belligerents are only bound by the aforementioned rules in so far as these are consistent with general international principles.

II.

First of all there can be no doubt that international law does not oppose the bombardment through aerial craft where such is permissible through land or sea forces. In this respect the Hague agreement goes further than The Hague convention for land war regarding the bombardment through naval forces in time of war, for while according to Article 25 of the convention for land war only fortified (verteidigte) places might be bombarded, according to Article 2 of the above mentioned Hague agreement for naval warfare all suitable military equipment in unfortified places admit of attack. All such coast places before whose harbors submerged, automatic or contact mines are laid, are fortified places (the real meaning of verteidigte Platze is defended places) in the sense of the treaty - for the contrary attitude to Article 1, Paragraph 2 has been taken by Germany, France, Great Britain and Japan and they have reserved their rights in this respect. Similarly, from the point of aerial warfare, must such places also be considered as defended (fortified) places, which have taken certain measures of defense against aerial craft through proper arms and measures.

The further question whether the bombardment by air can take place under less stringent conditions than the naval bombardment must at present remain in abeyance. At all events, it does not seem necessary according to the nature of aerial warfare as well as through the practice adopted by the aerial craft on both sides, that the notice prescribed in Article 26 of the regulations for war

on land and in Article 2 of the above mentioned Hague agreement should precede the bombardment.

III.

According to the above, London may be attacked through aircraft at all points wherever military constructions or constructions suitable for military purposes are found. Hereto belong docks and arsenals used for the navy.

Besides that, the bombardment may be directed toward the city itself as this is considered fortified in the sense of the aforementioned treaty. It must remain undecided whether the closing of the Thames by contact-mines, as far as Tilbury-Gravesend and the probable mine blockade in the Thames as well as the shore fortifications of this river characterize the city of London as a fortified place; For the same reason it is impossible to discuss more minutely the dam probably prepared in the Thames by Tilbury-Gravesend. On the other hand, those land fortifications in the south of the city, which consist of three forts and ten redoubts and which lay as near as twelve kilometers to the city, must be considered as a direct defense of London. Added to this come the measures of defense which are undertaken in London through the setting up of guns at elevated places as well as the placing in readiness of armed aerial craft against an attack from the air and which render London a fortified place for counter aerial attacks.

The bombardment of London by air-ships, therefore, appears permissible according to international law.

T2
.12
(1)

Need not be returned.

SUBJECT H.M.S. LION - North Sea Battle

From *No.* 28. *Date* 12 February *, 1915*

Replying to O.N.I. No. *Date* *, 191*

The latest information appears to indicate that the Lion was rather badly damaged during the North Sea Battle. She was hit about twenty four times, and armor was penetrated in four places on water line; one shot struck exactly on point of bow at water line and caused immediate reduction in speed. The time required for repairs is not known.

ENCLOSURE
MAR 1 1915
11-10
580
9
95

[See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.]

T 2

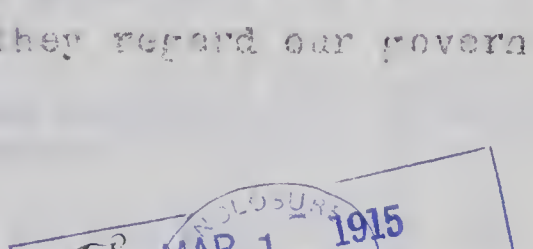
Need not be returned.

SUBJECT SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

From Y *No.* 38 *Date* February 12, 1915.

Replying to O. N. I. No. *Date*

1. From my contact with French people (not official) here in Paris, I find that there is a very deep feeling of resentment against the United States, caused by the Ship Purchase Bill. Doubtless the people here are not well informed as to the purpose of this Bill, but the fact remains that this deep feeling of resentment exists, and they regard our government's action as pro-German.



Need not be returned
MAR 2 1915
RECEIVED
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
T2
13

Confidential.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE ADMIRALTY STAFF WITH RESPECT TO THE DECLARATION OF THE WATER ABOUT ENGLAND AND IRELAND AS A WAR ZONE, ETC.

13

Z 108 February 1st, 1915.

580
9
100
ENCLOSURE
MAR 3-2
1915
Naval War College

I received on this date a telephone message from the Admiralty Staff asking me to meet the Acting Chief of the Admiralty Staff for a conversation. This was on the day after the American note of protest had been delivered.

I was received by Rear Admiral B e h n c k e and his assistant.

Admiral B e h n c k e said that what he was going to say had the approval of his chief, Admiral B a c h m a n n who was at the time absent at Wilhelmshaven.

Admiral B e h n c k e then reviewed the situation of Germany at present in substance as follows:-

Up to the present time Germany in its war at sea has followed the London Declaration. England has not followed such Declaration, nor the stipulations of the Paris Treaty on which the conduct of war on the sea had been based before the London Declaration.

In waging this commercial warfare against England had in view the subjugation of Germany by starvation. Germany had in every way sought to bring the attention of the neutral powers and all others to the necessity she was under to obtain food for her civil population which was her right under the laws of war. No results could be obtained from her efforts.

Since the shutting off of food had now come to the point where Germany had no longer sufficient food to feed her people, it had become necessary for her to bring England to terms by the exercise of her force. Germany knows that by the use of the submarine, England can be placed in a position where food will be lacking. She has the submarine force to do it, her life as a nation and the lives of her people depends upon putting this campaign into action and she must do so.

The difficulties lying in the way of this campaign have been largely connected with the care which it is desired to give to the neutral ships and to the lives on board all commercial ships whether neutral or enemies.

First:In arming her merchantships with guns for self-defense, England adopted a policy against which Germany strongly protested. The United States took the British point of view.
See Z-279 and 355 of 1914.

It is not possible for submarines to approach British merchant ships and make examinations without exposing themselves to gun fire or bomb attack against which a submarine boat would be helpless.

Second:- That England has advised her merchant fleet to fly neutral flags, to cover up names and change their stack painting, to escape the consequences of their nationality(here was shown a copy of the radio message sent broadcast to ships to this effect).

Admiral B e h n c k e said that so far as the German submarines were concerned such ships and convoy would be absolutely safe.

T2
.14
Need not be returned.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
MAY 1 1915

WEEKLY POLITICAL SURVEY.

The Great Success on the East Prussian Border - The Freed East Prussia - Sasonov's Speech - The English Coast as War Zone - Misuse of Flag - America's Protest Note.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

By Paul Michaelis

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Translation from Berliner-Tageblatt of 14 February 1915.

An announcement of victory of dimensions not yet to be measured was given out in the late afternoon of last Friday by the Army headquarters. It confirmed, what official discussion had previously deduced from well based strategical considerations, that to the place of a defensive on the strong line of the Masurian Lakes, the fresh and active offensive had succeeded. And at the same time it left no room for the slightest doubt that this time again the superior warlike skill of Hindenburg had made a clean sweep of the Russian invasion in East Prussia. As the fighting still goes on, a complete survey on the trophies won is not yet possible. We hope that it will turn out still better. But even Russia is not so inexhaustible, neither in war-trained soldiers nor surely in guns and other war material, that she can lose 26,000 men, together with numerous guns, machine guns, and other auxiliary means without serious impairment of resistance. One may go a step farther and conclude, with a high degree of probability, that the success on the left wing of the German-Austrian front reaching to the Bukowina, will work a favorable effect upon the battle on the left bank of the Vistula.

Yet more. When yesterday from all roofs and out of all windows the flags were waving, it was surely not alone because the new success of our arms had been preceded by a long period of expectancy, but the reason was to be sought rather in that we may now look for the necessary effect of this new victory on the Masurian Lakes in the complete and lasting clearance of Russian troops from the East Prussian district. Once before, after the battles near Tannenberg and Insterburg the freeing of East Prussia appeared to be accomplished. But the Russians came again and the German army conducting, which could not split up for separate undertakings, had to confine itself to holding the strategic line of the Masurian Lakes, in it were to be able by opportune advances to do heavy damage to the enemy. The final reckoning had to be postponed. That meant for the East Prussian borderland and its sorely tried population a bleed continue. Now the ravaged and devastated district on the Russian frontiers of East Prussia may fill up again rapidly with energetic inhabitants, who will endeavor by redoubled activity to repair the losses of the Russian invasion. Of material means for the restoration of the ravaged territory there is fortunately no lack. But above all, there is not time enough to put the trampled soil under the plow again and prepare for the new harvest. The returning refugees know that we need this year every hectare of available land in order to provide bread for the people in lasting supply. So let new life spring from the ruins, and new seed sprout over the devastated acres of our border lands.

Moreover, for foreign countries and especially for Russia the victory in East Prussia came at an opportune time. What did the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sasonow, say in the Duma session of

MAY 1 1912
RECEIVED
MIAMI UNIVERSITY

last Wednesday? "The Russian armies march steadily towards their objective, and assure the fortunate hour of triumph over the enemy, who is deluded with a light success and is making desperate efforts, who resorts to the use of every means, even the falsification of truth." In the course of this world war one has had to become accustomed to a revaluation of all personal values. The worthy English Minister, whose procedure otherwise was regarded as the extreme of respectability, we have had to unmask as a perverter of words; we have seen how French government representatives have lost all perception for the reality of things; but one must admit that in spite of all, Mr. Sasonov in the art of distortion has surpassed every rival with ease.

As matters have shown favorable progress in the East, so may one regard the future on the West front also with confidence. The answering of the question, when will the hour have come for the great stroke by our troops in France and Belgium, will be left to the Army Headquarters. In the fight against England, however, a new turn lies immediately at hand. The area about the whole of England and Ireland, including the English Channel, was declared a war zone, effective from February 18, and one may take it for granted that the German Admiralty will come punctually to the prescribed time. That the English government pretends to place no belief in this German "Bluff" is quite unimportant. In reality the English are far from feeling at ease over the German announcement, as the renunciation of the English flag by its own merchant ships, recommended as a countermeasure, shows sufficiently already. But we need not wonder that the English Government seeks to deny the secret flag order. Meanwhile it has not only been admitted, though in the most involved terms, that the order was actually issued, but also there have been several cases become known in which it has been put in practice.

Through this ruse of war, not exactly indicative of self-confidence, there is the necessary consequence that neutral shipping will again be endangered most seriously, because of course in many cases it will be very difficult for a German submarine to separate the goats from the sheep by careful investigation. One would believe therefore that the neutral states would immediately hail England and with all determination insist that their flags be not compromised by English ships. In part this has already happened. How far the American Government is resolved to regard the matter with most seriousness is still, according to its latest answer note, to be awaited. We grant that the actual wording of this note differs to its advantage from the extracts given by the international spring poisoning Reuter Bureau. Its tone is conciliatory but its tendency is not free from one sidedness. Let it be hoped that the present leader of the foreign policy of the United States will permit himself to be convinced by the convinced by the contemplated explanation of the German Government, that its solicitudes together with suggestions of future possibilities are unfounded. An understanding may then be reached; but so much is certain, that the German Admiralty will not be diverted from its plans. They have pointed out to neutral states the possibility, to keep out of range. America, like the other neutral states, must keep to the necessary precautions and not run into danger.

Need not be returned.

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900)

WAR 1916 RECEIVED T2 .15 (1)

SUBJECT Purchase of Merchant Ship as Auxiliary -

Italian Navy.

From T *No.* 55. *Date* February 15, 1915.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. ——— *Date* ———

1. The Italian Navy has purchased from an Italian firm the steamship QUARTO and renamed her EUROPA. She is 4143 tons and 3000 HP., built in Glasgow in 1895. She will be an auxiliary to the fleet.

580 9 109 ENCLOSURE MAR 15 1915 11 4 Naval War College

580
9
123
ENCLOSURE
2-2
Naval War College
MAR 23 1915
T2
.15

S U B J E C T: Appropiation - Russia,

Date: February 15, 1915.

(2)

The Duma met on last Sunday, February 7, and closed its session on Friday, February 12. According to the reports in the newspapers, practically the entire open sessions were given up to speech-making by various ministers, the speeches being received very enthusiastically. These bore principally on policy and though interesting from a diplomatic point of view, had less interest from a naval or military view. All consideration of naval and military estimates was in secret, and no reference was made to them in the speeches.

In discussion on finances, the Controller stated that estimates were as follows for 1915:

Ordinary receipts	3,080,108,000 Roubles.
Extraordinary receipts	9,500,000 "
Total	3,089,608,000 "
Ordinary expenditures	3,078,874,000 Roubles.
Extraordinary expenditures	155,493,000 "
Total	3,234,367,000 "
Estimated deficit	144,759,000 Roubles.

These figures refer to what may be considered as the usual or peace expenditures.

Since the beginning of the war and until January 1, 1915, the total expenses for war purpose of both army and fleet, and including expenses of mobilization have been 3,020,000,000 roubles. Roughly 14 million roubles per day are necessary for war expenditures of both army and navy, of which only 1,400,000 are covered by appropiations, making it necessary that 12,600,000 should be furnished daily by results of loans, or action of the Government credit. Of this of course the navy gets its proportion, but whether this is large or not, I can not learn. I think the navy is somewhat restricted in its allotments. Any way the Navy Department estimates do not show by any means the actual conditions.

Need not be returned.

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

T2
.15
(3)

SUBJECT SITUATION DEVELOPPING BETWEEN GERMANY AND AMERICA.

From Z No. 109 Date February 15, 1915. 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date 191

580
9
100

ENCLOSURE MAR 6 1915
3-1
Naval War College

After the delivery of the American note to Germany referring to the possible action of Germany in regard to neutral ships in the war "zone" around England and after my talk with the Acting Chief of the Admiralty Staff summarizedi in report No. 108 of February 13, 1915, I felt that the situation was one which may rapidly develop to any prportions so that I cabled the Office of Naval Intelligence of the seriousness of the matter (copy of cable attached). This cable was sent through the Embassy, via the State Department as being the only way to get a cable in cypher through.

In considering the present situation and future relationships I believe that due weight must be given to the very strong position occupied by Germany in its shore operations.

In spite of the newspaper despatches from Petrograd, the German armies are developing a new forward movement which is likely to bring a victory which will firmly establish the German armies in Warsaw and along the line of the Vistula.

Once this has been accomplished a very great force of seasoned troops can be diverted to the west front where the allies are even now only holding their own.

Although food is a factor in the present situation, yet on short rations Germany will ~~xxx~~ probably win through to the next crops and in the meantime her fighting spirit is very high.

One of the points which increases the dangerous situation which is developing in regard to neutral shipping comes from the fact that the long strain and anxiety due to the war has worked the German temperament of all classes up to a very high pitch and to a marked extent prevents them from being able to

see the standpoint of other nations or of using good judgement in regard to the questions which involve points of view differing from their own.

Need not be returned.

(See-Paragraph 4. Instructions of October 31. 1900.)

ENCLOSURE 5-5 Naval War College
584/9/132
T2 .16

SUBJECT Note of American Goverment to Germany.

Impression of Note at Vienna. Increase of ill-feeling toward America and the Americans.

From G *No.* 5 *Date* February 16, 1915.

Replying to O. N. I. No. ..... *Date* .....

In a leading article the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse" commented as follows on the note of the American note which was presented to the German government on the 13th instant:

"A SHARP NOTE FROM THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO GERMANY.

"England declared the North Sea to be within the war zone. President Wilson remained silent, although he must have known that the principle of the freedom of the sea had been grossly violated. Through inconsiderate misuse of the subject of conditional contraband England has wished to plague with hunger the inhabitants of the allied empires, about 120 million people, and even the defenceless women and children, and by such unworthy means has wished to compel the enemies to a degrading peace and the destruction of their national independence. President Wilson, the friend of humanity, the author of works which show the highest flights of culture, remained silent, even though it were fitting for the chief of the American people to restrict excesses in warfare. The cotton industry of the United States has suffered in the highest degree and President Wilson has accepted the subterfuges of the British government. Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy are fighting against a whole world of enemies, against a coalition of such tremendous proportions as has never been described in the world's history. President Wilson and a part of the American people do not admire the sublime appearance of resistance against this military encircling; they are not moved by the seriousness in defence of life, and their disposition was not altered when Japan stepped in with its robbery, Japan against whom they harbor deep mistrust, and when the attempt was made to leave to Japan the decision in the European war by the employment of its army. In declaring the British waters to be war territory, Germany did exactly that which England had already done. President Wilson is no longer silent. Germany has the justification that, according to ancient usage, it has the right to resort to retaliation if the enemy itself disregards the established limitations in warfare. President Wilson does not, however, turn against the originator, but against the imitator. Germany disclosed the intrigue which England wished to attempt in advising British merchant vessels to hoist neutral flags for the purpose of deceiving the enemy. President Wilson makes representations in London against the misuse of the American flag, and turns against the state which has not lied and deceived and which has been compelled by the British measures to retaliation. When the British Admiralty prescribed the route which neutral vessels should take through the North Sea and the Channel President Wilson remained indifferent, but now that Germany desires a similar thing, he says that belligerents have no other right than that of the search of vessels. He will hold the German Empire strictly responsible for the destruction of any American vessel or the death of any American citizen and will take all steps that may be necessary for the protection of life and property on the high sea. He speaks of circumstances which might cast a shadow upon the intercourse between the two governments.

SUBJECT .....

.....

From..... *No*..... *Date* .....

Replying to O. N. I. No...... *Date* .....

"The sharpness of the note is not to be explained by the planned measures of retaliation; Germany has not said that it will destroy neutral ships if they are not laden with contraband of war and are not transporting arms and ammunition to the enemy, which President Wilson is permitting to be done. Germany has out of special obligingness accorded the neutrals a prescribed term for effecting the necessary arrangements for guarding against the mistaking of flags as the result of the British tricks. The neutrals only need to insist in London that such trickery cease and that the nationality of a vessel be recognizable from its flag, and there would immediately arise a situation in which neutral vessels would be subjected only to the chances which are inherent in a state of war. The announcement of the German Empire in no way contributes to the suppression of commerce in cotton, copper, rosin, and other articles.

"Many building stones for the proud structure of the United States have been transported from Germany, and in the hour of danger and need the citizens of that great land have found valuable sympathies in the German Empire and the Monarchy. The student Wilson had instilled into us such a high respect and the man Wilson was of such a distinguished appearance as a teacher. It is strange that there is such an intentional prominent difference between the note sent to England concerning the misuse of flags and the language used toward Germany. Germany is not to be frightened. It has not the slightest intention of beginning a conflict with the United States and increasing the number of its enemies. But the great German people, which has never harmed a hair of the Americans, will not allow itself to be intimidated. On next Thursday the British waters will be war territory."

The foregoing article was the sharpest comment on the note that came to my attention. Other newspapers commented more favorably, and practically all, including the "Neue Freie Presse" saw no possibility of an international conflict developing from the situation. I have quoted the article of the Freie Presse, because, according to my observation, it represents the public opinion. The entire Austrian press ignores the existence of that article of the Hague convention which explicitly exempts a neutral government from restraing its citizens from engaging in contraband commerce with belligerent states, even in the supplying of arms and ammunition, and the Austrian public is not aware of the existence of such an article or of the fact that Both Austria and Germany were signatories of a convention containing such an article. The increasing bitterness against the United States is very apparent, and it is all on account of the fact that American firms are supplying the Triple Entente powers with war supplies. The people believe that such conduct is absolutely unneutral, and, according to my belief the government and the pressmare making capital of this ignorance on the part of the people.

Since my arrival at Vienna near the endof August I have seen the public opinion as regards the United States change from that of professed love and admiration to that of great bitterness.

SUBJECT .....

.....

From ..... *No.* ..... *Date* .....

Replying to O. N. I. No. ..... *Date* .....

Americans who speak the English language in public places are grossly insulted, and it is only an aggravation to explain that one is not English, but American. Even the American Red Cross work does not appear to be welcomed; by many it is viewed as a Yankee self-glorification.

In this connection I must add that personally I have received nothing but the most courteous treatment from all persons with whom I have come in contact. My observations concerning the change of public opinion with regard to America and Americans are, however, founded upon reliable information.

Stephen V. Ryan

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

T2
.17
(1)

Need not be returned.

SUBJECT PROPOSED SAFEGUARDING OF NEUTRAL COMMERCE IN WAR ZONE DECLARED BY GERMANY.

From Z No. 114 Date February 17, 1915., 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. ---------- Date ----------, 191

At the request of the Acting Chief of the Admiralty Staff, the Ambassador received Admiral B e h n c k e on this date. I formed the third party to the interview.

Admiral B e h n c k e said in substance that the general proposition of convoy for neutral vessels to England had been held practicable and desirable by the German government and suggested that Bantry Bay would be a good place as base for the convoying ship and that Cardiff or some other port in Bristol Channel was a good port to establish for the terminal of the voyage of such ships.

He further advanced a proposition for discussion to the effect that if Great Britain would agree to establish a port exclusively for neutral commerce and the neutral nations would agree to use it only with ships without carrying contraband (under the British acceptation of that term), the Germans would not use submarine boats in the vicinity of that port, nor would they plant mines, etc.

In order that the British should not use their own ships under a foreign flag to enter this port, the foreign consuls to have authority to see that such abuses did not occur.

If this offer was to be accepted by England and neutral countries the necessity for convoy to this port would be done away with. The river Tyne was suggested as being suitable and the voyage around the North of England and through the North Sea as being the safest under the present conditions.

Admiral B e h n c k e reiterated the desire to come to a satisfactory arrangement to make American ships entirely safe.

The Ambassador said that he would cable the Admiral's suggestion to Washington, in regard to the"free port" with his endorsement of the plan for a settlement. This cable would not be official, but as an opening for a settlement to be considered.

The first proposition, convoy ships, had already been put into a note by the German Foreign Office and had been transmitted to Washington with his favorable endorsement.

Admiral B e h n c k e gave the Ambassador a type-written paper containing memorandum of the use of the American flag by ships of other nations.

Copy appended.

580 / 9 / 115
ENCLOSURE
MAR 19 1915
3-2
Naval War College

T2
.17
(2)

NO 33

February 17, 1916 19401/4

Translation.

Enclosure No. 2, to despatch No. 218, of February 19, 1915, from the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain.

580
9
147
ENCLOSURE
6-4 APR 21 1915
Naval War College

MINISTRY OF MARINE.

LAW

Don Alfonso XIII, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, King of Spain; to all whom the present shall read, Know: that the Cortes have decreed, and We, sanctioned the following:

Article 1. With a view to endowing the nation in a brief space of time with the elements of naval defense, absolutely indispensable for the preservation of her autonomy and the integrity of her territory, my Government shall contract the execution of the following works, in strict conformity to the precepts contained in the law of January 7, 1908, which are not, by the present, explicitly derogated.

4 fast cruisers,	60,000,000
6 torpedo boat destroyers	30,000,000
28 submarines of such patterns and characteristics as shall be fixed by the Ministry of Marine, bearing in mind the services to which each one of the units or groups shall be destined, including the necessary material, repairs, and supplies,	100,000,000
3 gunboats	9,000,000
18 vessels for the performance of vigilance and jurisdiction of the sea coast, which shall answer, moreover, for mining services; they must besides be of the size and characteristics appropriate to the region whereupon they are to render service	6,000,000

Automatic

SEP 15 1912

Automatic mines and other submarine defenses 9,000,000

For compensation for the rectifications that may be required in connection with the approximate estimates of the above mentioned works; for aerial material and the execution of other unforeseen works or acquisition of material, which may, in the judgment of the Government, be considered as urgent or indispensable for the progress and efficiency of the floating material, 6,000,000

2,30,000,000

The stated amounts are approximate estimates; the differences can be compensated from within the total amount provided for the works, but should the latter be underestimated recourse may be had to the six million of pesetas provided for.

The Government may enter into agreements with the present contractors for the execution of the whole or of a portion of said constructions, putting off, for the time which may be deemed proper for the improvement of the arsenals and the development of the industries related therewith - the contract of cession now in force and applying to the latter the modifications advisable by experience, so that in the contracts which may be made during that time the interests of the State may be duly attended to. In case of disagreement new contracts shall be made by means of competition, the Government being empowered to adopt the necessary agreements in order that the constructions ordered by the present law may at once be proceeded with.

When

When in the judgment of the Government it is not advisable to enter into contract with the party holding the concession in the arsenals for the performance of work or acquisition of material, a concourse of free propositions shall be appealed to.

With the exception of gun-boats and revenue cutters, vessels shall be contracted for, just in proportion as they are to be built at once, in the following groups or series: cruisers, in two groups of two; torpedo boat destroyers, in two groups of three; and in four series of six and one of four, the submarines. In each one of the series the up-to-date progress reached by naval industry shall be taken advantage of.

The payment of the amounts due for said works shall be made in the term of six years, to commence from January 1, 1916, for which purpose there shall be included in each one of the successive budgets the sum of 36 million pesetas, exclusively provided for that purpose. In that of 1915 an appropriation is made of 14 million pesetas for this object, which will appear in section 5th, Chapter 14, Article 1, "New Constructions". Nevertheless, the Government may make arrangements for the execution of said works in a shorter space of time, subject to the financial conditions which may be stipulated and accepted with the mediation of the Council of Ministers.

The Minister of Marine shall take the adequate measures for the implantation in Spain at the earliest possible moment, of the manufacture of the elements for such constructions, to the end of obtaining as soon as possible the complete

nationalization

nationalization of the industries related thereto. In order to attain this end, the Government shall propose to the Cortes such measures of a financial character as may be deemed necessary in connection with the above mentioned measures.

The torpedo-boats, whose state of construction or amount of material gathered therefor, permits it (appropriations for 24 having been made according to the law of January 7, 1908), shall be substituted for torpedo-boat destroyers, without surpassing the amount agreed upon with the "Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval".

Article 2. Independently of the works stated in the preceding article and of these pending execution, as per the law of January 7, 1908, but simultaneously, a contract shall be made with the greatest urgency with one or several parties favorably known in analogous works, for the execution of the following works in the naval bases and ports of refuge, as well as for the construction of the floating material hereinafter expressed:

FERROL.

Dredging of the basin at nine metres and dredging of the fosse at six metres and revetment of the slopes of the latter, 800,000

Floating dock for ships of small tonnage 1,000,000

Petroleum tanks and accessories 500,000

Landfalls in the Arsenal and at La Grana, hand cars, transportable crane, ropes, water pipes, telephone line and accessories for wharves and vessel supplies 750,000

For repairs in the Hall of Arms and other buildings and docks 400,000

For a ware-house for aerial material 50,000

Shipyards of Puerto Chico put in condition for floating material and building of a workshop 100,000

3,600,000

CADIZ

Dredging of the channels, luminous buoy and extraction of submerged articles, 3,045,000

Piers, expropriations, pavement made firmer on the beach in the western portion, railways, hand cars, transportable carne, ropes, water pipes, telephone line and other accessories for piers and vessel supplies,

3,243,000

Petroleum tank and accessories 500,000

Workshops, buildings and docks put in condition, electric power and roads for communication withethe departments situated outside of the Arsenal 1,782,000

Warehouse for aerial material 50,000

Fitting out of the practice ground of Torregorda, comprising side track, transportation means, platform, mountings, care and affirming of pavement 500,000

9,120,000

Transferring of Naval School to a locality in immediate touch with the sea in the bay of Cadiz, incorporation in it of a station of subtle forces, and endeavoring to assemble with all the necessary elements the works and the expropriations being comprised 4,000,000

CARTAGENA

Dredging of the basin, cutting of the s lient angles at the entrance, fitting out of the piers, railways, transportable crane, water pipes and other accessories for piers, 1,650,000

Basin for torpedo boats and floating material 1,500,000

Floating dock of a minimum capacity of 4,000 tons for torpedo boats and cruisers and for services in the shipyard of Santa Rosalia 2,000,000

Present shipyards put in co dition 100,000

Petroleum deposits and accessories 500,000

Magazine for aerial material 50,000

Transformation of the old buildings, fitting out of workshops and electric plant 1,150,000

Outside landfall 400,000

7,350,000

PORTS OF REFUGE

For the necessary preparations in the ports which may be designated as ports of refuge for torpedo-boats and submarines 2,000,000

Floating shipyards 1,800,000

3,800,000

FLOATING MATERIAL.

Three large tow boats prepared for salvage purposes and mine maneuvering 2,000,000

Two smaller size tow boats 600,000

Six launches for towing of lights 300,000

Cisterns and lighters for the suppply of coal, petroleum, munitions, etc., 1,575,000

Two floating shears of 100 tons 1,000,000

5,475,000

Supply of potable water for the naval bases 7,000,000

In order to carr out this service the Ministries of Marine and Public Works must put themselves in accord, deciding as to whether the works must be done by contract or subvention.

SUMMARY.

Works at Ferrol,	3,600,000
" " Cadiz	9,120,000
Transference of Naval School	4,000,000
Works at Carthagena	7,350,000
" 2 ports of refuge	3,800,000
Floating Material	5,475,000
Potable water supply	7,000,000
	40,345,000

The prices given are approximate estimations, and the difference will be made up within the sum total.

The total amount of the works are to be paid in six years, by yearly instalments, w ich shall be included after decision in the Council of Ministers, in the budget of state expenses.

The adjudication shall be made through a concourse of free proposals and they may comprise the whole or a portion of the works. The Government may freely accept those they may judge as more advantageous or refuse them all, the

guarantee

guarantee offered by the bidder for his industrial credit and the term offered for the carrying out of the work being borne in mind.

In order to comply with the precepts expressed in the laws of January 7, 1908, wit the greatest accuracy and economy, the Government will examine and try to let all the works of the Arsenal de la Carraca, both those of careening and of new construction, the Government being entitled to give up the work shops, warehouses, etc., in similar condition as that prevailing in the Ferrol and Carthagena establishments or in the condition which may henceforward be adopted.

The necessary provisions shall be published by the Ministry of Public Works for carrying out the railways of the three naval bases as far as the arsenals, with the urgency possible, so that they may be made use of in facilitating the works comprehended in this law, as well as the dredging in the basins of access in the commercial ports and the fitting out of the mouth of the Sanchi-Petrio.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The Minister of Marine is authorized to purchase - the expense to be defrayed from the appropriations granted by this law- as many as four submarines and the necessary equipment for the instructions and practice of the personnel which is to man them and also a special salvage vessel.

He is likewise authorized for organizing the service in the submarines with officers of the general corps of the Navy and for reorganizing the Corps of Machinists and those of boatswains, master gunners and other subalterns

adapting

adapting their services and their employment to the needs of the new constructions, always within the amount appropriated for the personnel in the present budget.

We hereby command all Tribunals, Justices, Chiefs, Governors and other authorities, civil as well as military and ecclesiastic, of whatever class or dignity, to keep and cause to be kept, fulfil and execute the present law in all its parts.

Given in the Royal Palace the 17th day of February, 1915.

I, the King.

The Minister of Marine.

Augusto Miranda.

T2
,20

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31. 1900) *Need not be returned.*

MAR 15 1915
Received

SUBJECT Additional Information on the Torpedoing of the French Battleship JEAN BART.

From T *No.* 58. *Date* February 20, 1915.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. ——— *Date* ———

1. The following information I have received this day and can be absolutely relied upon, and is submitted in addition to the information contained in "T" 32 of January 15th, 1915.

2. The Jean Bart was steaming at a fast low speed under clear skies and a smooth sea, about 8 a.m. she was struck by a torpedo directly under her stern. An officer of one of the belligerant nations other than French stated that the explosion was such that he was nearly thrown from his chair at the ward-room table which is in the after part of the ship. The ship was visibly lifted upwards by the force of explosion. He further stated that the officers and enlisted men remained perfectly cool and went to their stations quickly and without commotion

3. No submarine was seen by anyone, but a second torpedo was distinctly seen passing 20 feet astern.

4. As previously reported the Jean Bart is in drydock at Malta, and it is confidently expected she will return to the fleet shortly. Two months was the estimated time to complete her repairs. As above stated the torpedo struck just under her stern, tearing everything out of her up to her protective deck and for a distance aft of 30 odd feet. The protective deck was not seriously damaged, only parts being bent upwards. At the present time she has a square section out out of her from her protective deck down to a distance aft of 40 feet.

5. It was stated that she would have been undoubtedly sunk if the torpedo had struck her nearer amidships.

380
9
109
ENCLOSURE
MAR 15 1915
4-1
Naval War College

T2

Need not be returned.

APR 29 1915

WEEKLY POLITICAL SURVEY

The Victory in Masuria - Immeasurable Captured Material of War - Progress on the Right Wing - The 18th of February - The German Note to America - New Maximum Prices - The Discussion of Peace Terms.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED
MAY 1 1915

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

By Paul Michaelis

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Translated from Berliner Tageblatt of Sunday, 21 February, 1915.

- - - - - - - - - -

The nine-day winter battle in Masuria has ended with the almost complete destruction of the 10th Russian Army. What has been accomplished by the German troops under conditions the most difficult can hardly have been equaled ever, so far as the past may be known, and certainly has never been surpassed. Here all factors united to bring about a success noteworthy in world-history: genial superior command, intelligent cooperation of military leaders, and veteran, death-resolute fighters. To them all belong the laurels of war and grateful recognition of the Fatherland. The monumental report of the great Headquarters of the evening of the 16 February will sound through thousands of years, enduring as brass. The final count of prisoners and other captures is not yet made up. Already, however, as had been previously asserted, it is almost fabulous. For the third time on the blood sodden fields of the Russian border of East Prussia the enemy has been beaten to annihilation. The Russians may ever boost their supply of men is inexhaustible; the loss of near two hundred thousand men, which they suffered in the third fight alone, they will not put up with so lightly. And perhaps it may be still less possible for them to make good the unheard of losses in guns and other war material.

Until proof to the contrary, one may assume that the Russian offensive, so far as directed against East Prussia, is settled for good, and the sequel is near, when the German line will be pushed well to the Eastward. What successes are still to adorn the German arms on Russian soil the further course of the battle will yet bring the desired confirmation. For the present it is sufficient that joined to the winter battle are further successful engagements near Prasnysz, Lomza, and Plock, and that we have been able to occupy Sokolka. East Prussia can be regarded as wholly cleared of the enemy. The Russian border have riotted, with murder, fire, and destruction over the torn, tried land. Now it is possible to heal the injuries of the war, conduct the inhabitants back and build up the country anew. The means therefore have been placed at disposal by the Russian Government and Zemstvo of Provinces. We may expect that the official posts and organs of self-government will show themselves fully equal to the difficult but grateful task.

Just as there has been a complete transformation on the left wing, so on the right wing also the matter took at the same time a favorable course. There is still fighting around Suwalki and Augustowo, though the situation has already declared in favor of the allied armies. The right around Suwalki has been decided by the occupation of Czernowitz and Ololomen. So is the question of Suwalki. Also the enemy will be cleared out of Suwalki. The pressure will be so tied on both flanks that the enemy will be removed to the enemy's soil.

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1915
HAVAT MAN COLLEGE

hope of our Western enemies in the Russian "steam roller" have run to water. Turn and twist as much as they may, and shut their eyes to obvious facts as much as they like, it serves them no longer. If they wish to attain something more, they must set about it themselves. Every day brings further proof of the helplessness of the French and English troops to break through the iron German ring. The end is not yet; one must still guard against any weakening of the efforts just necessary on the German side. But with every day confidence grows in a favorable outcome of this world war over all the wife spun battle plans.

In England now until now believed, thanks to her insular position, to be drawn into relatively little joint effort, this [illegible], may perhaps be taught otherwise by the German submarines. With the 18th February, the waters about England and Ireland become a German war zone. Hitherto it has been asserted in England that one need not take this German announcement seriously. The stoppage of sea-traffic with England, the rise in freight rates, and the increase in food prices bring out another tone. It must further be admitted that a mere threat, which gave no offer effect, would soon explode. The English Government had exerted itself according to its power to cripple the German power of determination by trying to arouse the neutral powers against us. And we need not deceive ourselves by thinking that the neutrals, who have hitherto done a business all too good with England, have taken any pains to justify the German standpoint. The United States especially have given expression to their displeasure, only weakly masked through politeness. As it is in the German interest to meet the United States, as well as other neutrals, as far as possible, the German Government has been at pains in its note of 16th February to dissipate all objections of the American Government. It has repeatedly said that the German procedure was in no way directed against legitimate trade and legitimate shipping of neutrals, but on the contrary was only a compulsory defence against the international law contrary naval warfare of England. It also presented to the United States the possibility that ships of innocent cargoes could to check English war ports under the convoy of vessels of war. It has gone a step further and declared itself ready to modify its measures correspondingly if the observance of the Declaration of London on the Laws of Naval Warfare could be secured on the part of the Powers at war with Germany. The German Government has thereby gone towards meeting the views of the neutral Powers to the utmost limit consistent with the vital interests of Germany. At the same time, however, the note to America leaves no doubt that the murderous character of England's warfare will be replied to with sharp reprisals and the imports of war material into England and her allies will be suppressed with every means within reach. With that the neutral powers will have to be satisfied. However great the effect of the German control about the English coast. So little as we may deceive ourselves over the difficulties which may thereby appear, we may yet be convinced that in this new form of sea warfare the ability of all the German forces taking part will show itself. And the torpedoing of the English Collier "Dulwich" and the French steamer "Ville de Lille" may give our enemies proof that we are at our posts.

Hand in hand with the warlike measures efforts went at last week to insure the subsistence of the civil population by the necessary precautions until the next harvest. To the regulations for the consumption of breadstuffs and meal the rules were added, for the limitation of the use of malt in the beer breweries, the taking over of the wheat supply, with simultaneous increase of the maximum prices for cereals to 50 marks and for food potatoes to 34 marks per ton. These arrangements doubtless grasp deep into the economical life, as involve an increase in the whole cost of living which must be serious especially for the great mass of the people. One further can hardly pass over that this authoritative regulation of consumption, perhaps directly because it discloses some uncertainty, has its objections which under normal conditions must make such interference appear small, impracticable.

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31. 1900)

Need not be returned.

MAR 9 1915 T2
RECEIVED .22

SUBJECT Assignment of Squadron Commanders, Italian Fleet.

From T *No.* 60. *Date* February 28, 1915.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. ——— *Date* ———

1. There have been no Vice Admirals in the Italian Fleet, except the Commander-in-Chief, since Vice Admiral Luigi di Savoia, Duca degli Abruzzi, took command. This has been commented upon by the Navy in general, as there were many Vice Admirals available. I now hear that the Commander-in-Chief did not desire any of the Vice Admirals that were offered him. Conditions have now changed, and Vice Admirals will be assigned to the command of the First and Second Squadrons. Vice Admiral Ernesto Presbitero has just been ordered to command the second squadron being relieved by Rear Admiral V. Ceri of his command of the Naval Station at Taranto. Admiral Ceri coming from the Naval Station at Spezia. Although no orders have been issued, it is understood that Rear Admiral C. Corsi, now in command of the first division of dreadnoughts, will soon be promoted and be assigned to the command of the first squadron. It is then the intention to have Rear Admirals as Division Commanders, and the changes in the Regulations reported in "T" 5 of February 9, 1915, were so made to permit Rear Admirals acting as Chiefs of Staff to serve additionally as Division Commanders. Thus, all Divisions of the main battle fleet, excepting Divisions of torpedo craft, will be under the command of Rear Admirals, the two squadrons, under Vice Admirals, and the fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Luigi di Savoia.

2. The Commander-in-Chief has as his Chief of Staff Rear Admiral F. Cito, and Commander A. Conn as his Assistant.

3. The Fleet is expected to be entirely re-organized upon the arrival of the CONTE DI CAVOUR which is expected in a few days. There is a possibility that this vessel will become Fleet Flag Ship.

38.
9
109
ENCLOSURE
MAR 15 1915
4-3
Naval War College

Need not be returned.

T 2
.23

SUBJECT Second battle cruiser division command.

From *No.* 37. *Date* 23 February , *191* 5

Replying to O.N.I. No. *Date* , *191*

Rear Admiral Moore, in command of the Second battle cruiser division, flagship New Zealand, has been relieved of command by Rear Admiral de Robeck. This change is said to have been made at request of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, and the reason given is that he, Vice Ad. Beatty, thought that Rear Admiral Moore, who was senior officer present after the Lion was disabled, did not continue pursuit far enough. after the Doggerbank fight.

580
9
114
MAR 18 1915
1—1
Naval War College

Need not be returned.
(See Paragraph 4, instructions of October 31, 1900.)

T2
.24
(1)

SUBJECT LENGTH of SUBMARINE CRUISERS. Time

can operate. (Radius of action)

From Z No. 127 Date February 24, 1915., 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 191

A German naval officer tells me that the submarines stay away from their bases for periods varying between ten and twenty days. Two weeks is a good average time.

After a trip of this character it usually takes about the same period to overhaul and prepare for another cruise.

Overhauling is largely done by relief crews.

580
9
115
MAR 19 1915
3-1
Naval War College.

Need not be returned,
(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

580 / 9 / 122
ENCLOSURE 5-1
Naval War College
T2 .24
(2)

SUBJECT LOSS of AMERICAN STEAMERS "EVELYN" and "CARIB".

From Z No. 135 Date February 24, 1915., 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 191

The following is a translation of a memorandum furnished me by the Admiralty Staff yesterday.

A full investigation has been ordered by the Ambassador and the results will be forwarded when received.

" Memorandum.

In the last days two American cotton steamers, coming from Holland, when steering into the German Bay along the Esat Friesian islands, run on to mines and sank.

The captain of the steamer "EVELYN" has already stated that an English officer had advised him, not to take the northern route indicated by the German Admiralty, but the southern entrance along the east Friesian coast.

The suspicion exists that the pilot service for the German waters is influenced from the English side for the purpose to bring neutral shipping in danger.

It is therefore recommended to invite the attention of the government in Washington as well as the American Legation at The Hague to the fact that neutral shipping can only sail into the German Bay without danger by steering towards the Liestertief Buoy with a southern to eastern course and there to take a pilot.

Berlin, February 23, 1915.

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31, 1900.)

580
9
1/52

ENCLOSURE 5-2 Naval War College

Confidential

Need not be returned.

T2
25

SUBJECT CHANGES IN HIGH COMMANDS.

From Z No. 136 Date February 25, 1915., 191

Replying to O. N. I. No. Date , 191

From unofficial sources the following changes are reported to have been made.during the early part of this month.

Admiral v o n I n g e n o h l detached command North Sea Fleet to command the Baltic Naval Station (shore command).

Admiral v o n P o h l from Chief of the Admiralty Staff to command the North Sea Fleet.

Vice Admiral B a c h m a n n from command of the Baltic Naval Station to be Chief of the Admiralty Staff.

It has been apparent for some time that there was much dissatisfaction with Admiral v o n I n g e n o h l as the Fleet Commander, on account of the little that was accomplished by the fleet.

Admiral v o n I n g e n o h l occupied a very difficult position. He could not afford to take chances of loss of any of his principal units as was probable if he went out into the North Sea and yet he was in command of a force filled with desire to accomplish something. Just what caused the final resolution to make the change has not developed, but apparently it developed from the squadron action of January 24th 1915.

It is possible that German naval sentiment feels that if v o n I n g e n o h l had moved promptly with the battle fleet, he would have cut off the lamed English battle cruiser, or possibly the whole battle cruiser squadron might have been brought to action. This , however, at the present time, is conjecture.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SHELF MARK
No. 6126 APR 23 1915.

ENCLOSURE
APR 13 1915
Naval War College
5 8 0 9 / 144
4-4
T2:27

Berlin, February 27, 1915.

Need not be returned.
Z 167
A. N. C. 1915
RECEIVED
OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

His Excellency
Honorable James W. Gerard,
American Ambassador,
Berlin.

SIR: —

I have the honor to report that during my recent visit to England, which was undertaken at the request of the German Government, I was able to inspect nine ships and thirteen other places in which German prisoners of war are interned. A general permit to "visit the places of internment of prisoners of war in the United Kingdom", was given to me on January 27th, the day after my arrival in London.

Approximately there were 400 officers (active and reserve, including a few Austrians), 6500 soldiers and (naval) sailors, and between 19 000 and 20 000 (merchant) sailors and civilians (German and Austrian) interned on February first. Probably less than one third of the total number of German subjects or persons of German birth in the United Kingdom are interned at present, and many of those interned have no wish to return to Germany. Besides sea-faring persons, there are a considerable number of boys under seventeen and men over fifty-five who are interned, but in every case which came to my attention note had been taken of the fact by the local commandant and reported to the authorities with a view to repatriation, except where men had no wish to be sent to Germany. I spoke with several Germans who were at liberty in London—although to a greater or less extent subject to police supervision, and I heard of a number of cases of application for British naturalization—action upon which was to be deferred until the close of the war. I understand that approximately ten percent of those originally interned have been released for various reasons. I heard of various cases where men (civilians) have been permitted to go to America on parole, and I know that many applications for permission

to go are under consideration. I heard of no cases where women were interned in England.

At the British War Office I was told that the camps, mentioned in the memorandum sent me by the German Foreign Office, at Aldershot (Frimley or Frith-Hill), Olympia and Newbury, as well as the temporary camp at Bedford, near Edinburgh, had been closed for some time and that there had never been a camp at Devonport.

I visited the receiving depot at "Bevois Mount", Southampton, and the camps for officers at Holyport near Maidenhead, at Dyffryn Aled in Wales, and at Donington Hall, Derbyshire. With the exception of hospitals, there are no other places in which officers are interned. Officers who had been at the Hospital at Netley spoke of the good treatment which they had received while there.

I also visited the following places of internment of soldiers, sailors and (or) civilians;—Dorchester, Queen's Ferry, Lancaster, Wakefield (Lofthouse Park), Handforth near Manchester, Stratford in East London, Douglas and Peel (Knockaloe) in the Isle of Man, three ships each at Southend (Thames), Gosport (Portsmouth) and Ryde (Isle of Wight), and the receiving depot at Southampton,—in regard to all of which I shall refer later in detail. I did not go to the camps at Templemore, Ireland or at Shrewsbury (Abbey Wood), because I was informed officially that these two were to be, and probably are now, closed. I did not think it worth while to visit the camp at the Oldcastle Union Workhouse, County Meath, Ireland, because of the time which such a visit would require, nor that at Stobs, Hawick, N. B. where there are only about three hundred prisoners (no soldiers), nor those at Leigh, Lancashire, and Frongoch, Wales, which were not opened at the time of my arrival in England. So far as I am aware there are no other places of internment elsewhere in Great Britain or Ireland than those mentioned above, with the exception of the temporary—receiving depot—at Edinburgh, and Home Office camps at Eastcote in Northhants and Alton in Hants.

Where it was necessary for arrangements to be made for me to get to the places of internment (the several ships and the two camps in the Isle of Man) notice of my visit was sent in advance officially, but otherwise I was at liberty to choose my own time for the visits. In some cases I sent word in advance myself, but in many no previous notice was sent and in several the local commandants had had no information whatever with regard to my inspection until I announced my presence to them.

Everywhere I was granted every facility to see all that there was to be seen and to converse freely with the prisoners of all classes, without any kind of control or supervision. On two occasions, at Maidenhead and Dyffryn Aled, I lunched with the German officers, no British officer or soldier being present within the "camp" at the time. In general the officers are under practically no supervision so long as they remain within the camps themselves, and there is no direct contact between them and the British officers and soldiers except when they leave the barbed wire enclosure for exercise or other purposes. At Maidenhead, where I saw the officers playing football in a field which was not enclosed, guards were stationed around that field, but there are no guards within the wired enclosures in any of the officers camps.

In the soldier and civilian camps as well, there was rarely any direct contact between the interned and the British soldiers on duty as guards, and none between the interned and soldiers who were off duty. When excercise marches take place—as at Dorchester and in the Isle of Man—the prisoners are accompanied by armed guards as a matter of course. In all these (soldier and civilian) camps the general fatigue and police work is done by the prisoners themselves. Opportunities are given for exercise, by marching as indicated above and by the use of gymnastic apparatus (bars, etc.), and foot and other ball games are permitted, but exercise is not obligatory, although all prisoners are compelled to spend certain hours every day outside their sleeping quarters. As a rule very little has been done as yet to provide occupation or employment for interned prisoners, military or civil.

Soldiers and sailors, who—and officers as well—are allowed to wear civilian clothes when they have no uniforms, and civilians are provided with blankets, shoes and clothing of all kinds by the British Government, in accordance with their individual needs, when they have not the means to purchase such articles. Soap is also provided, but towels, toothpaste, brushes, etc., must generally be supplied by the prisoner himself, or through the American Embassy in London on account of the German Government. Books printed before the outbreak of the war are permitted in English and other languages, and English newspapers have been permitted since the end of January. The regulations regarding the receipt of parcels, letters and money and for out-going correspondence are similar to those in Germany. The right to receive correspondence has been suspended in certain cases, as punishment for breaches of discipline, such as receipt or transmission of clandestine letters, etc., or the attempt to send letters through bottles thrown from

the ships. In some cases cigars and sausages had been cut open, because it had been found that they had been used to smuggle letters or papers to the prisoners. In regard to correspondence there were many individual complaints, but by far the larger proportion of the prisoners said that money, packages and letters had reached them without extraordinary delay. It seemed to take from three to six weeks to receive an answer to a letter sent to Germany.

The food furnished to prisoners is practically the ration of the British soldier. Usually the food is prepared by German cooks, who told me that the material furnished was of good quality. The food seemed to be generally satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity, although there were a considerable number of individual complaints. Most of these were, however, with regard to the monotonous character of the diet, that there was too much beef and too little pork, that there was white instead of brown bread, and that there were not enough fresh vegetables. The ration includes a daily portion of butter, jam or cheese. Cantine facilities exist everywhere, prices being fixed by the War Office. The free use of tobacco was permitted everywhere. No alchoholic drinks are permitted except to officers, who are allowed to purchase what they like with the exception of spirits.

In most of the "camps" visits are permitted—including those of the wives and female friends and relatives of prisoners, but in many cases the camps are so inaccessible that this permission is rarely availed of. Opportunities are given for prisoners to see their solicitors or business associates—at least in some camps—where their business interests do not conflict with regulations affecting "trade with the enemy". Women "camp visitors", representing the "Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians and Hungarians in Distress" and other benevolent organizations, are also permitted, and these ladies do much to relieve the minds of the prisoners, by carrying messages and rendering services to their families. As a general rule prisoners are allowed to receive personal visits on only two occasions per month, but exceptions are made in individual cases.

In general the health of the camps has been good. The "Prisoners of War Information Bureau" furnished me with a statement showing that from the beginning of the war up to the 11th of February, there had been 83 deaths (70 from wounds) among the combatant prisoners, and only 20 (4 as result of the riot at Douglas) among the German non-combatants. I was told that all these deaths have been duly reported to the German Government. Most of the deaths have resulted from

causes not connected with internment, although in some cases death may have been hastened by it. There had been only one death from enteric fever, which had been contracted before admission to the camp, and two from malaria. In general the hospital arrangements are primitive, but they appeared to be sufficient. Seldom were the local hospitals full and dangerous cases were usually sent to permanent hospitals. Special diet is given the patients in most cases, but there were several complaints on this score, and there were also various complaints with regard to insufficient medicines. A number of men suffering from venereal diseases (of whom there were a large number) complained because they could not get the "606" treatment, and several spoke of their inability to get favorite remedies for their chronic diseases. In nearly every case there was a physician residing in or within easy call of the camp, who was regularly present at certain hours and who could be reached with but little delay at others. Of the sanitary conditions I shall speak in that part of my report which treats of the camps in detail.

The "Prisoners of War Information Bureau", to which I referred above, appears to be admirably organized. It provides a blank form which each prisoner is supposed to fill immediately on his arrival at his first place of internment, and it is in receipt of regular returns from all the camps, showing the names, etc., of all prisoners interned, transferred or released, and containing reports of all sick or wounded. That this machinery breaks down in some instances is of course inevitable, and at one camp I saw a number of men who had just been called on to fill out their blanks, although they claimed that they had been interned for several months. The Bureau serves as a central station for the distribution of mail and parcels, all of which is done as rapidly as is possible. It answers—as far as is possible—all requests for information and claims to have answered thousands of letters from Germany in regard to prisoners. It also claims that its lists which are sent to Germany are much better than those furnished by the German Government, and that the corresponding German organization has not acted with reciprocity in answering applications for information in regard to British prisoners.

The officers without exception told me that they had always been treated like officers and honorable men by the English soldiers, and many of the German soldiers told me of instances where they had been protected by the English from assaults by the mob on their way through France, and that they had not been subjected to any abuse or violence since their arrival on British soil. From the civilians, however, there

were many complaints, especially from those who had been taken from neutral ships or who had been arrested in the Colonies (Africa), as to the manner of their arrest and their treatment before being brought to the detention camps.

On the whole the present treatment seems to be as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The new camps are all better than the older ones and everywhere there seemed to be an intention to improve on existing conditions. Lack of organization and preparation would account for most of the hardships which prevailed at first. Absolutely nowhere did there seem to be any wish to make conditions any harder or more disagreeable for the prisoners than was necessary, and I saw no instance and heard of none where any prisoner had been subjected either to intentional personal annoyance or undeserved discipline.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John B. Jackson.

OFFICERS.

"Bevois Mount", a small private estate in the city of Southampton, was taken over in September by the British authorities as a receiving depot for officers. At the time of my visit, on February 3rd, there where present 11 military, 9 naval and 17 merchant officers, as well as 8 military servants and 20 civilians, some of whom (notably the officers from the "Blücher") have already been transferred to the new "camp" at Donington Hall. The grounds in front of the house, where the interned are at liberty to walk, are enclosed by barbed wire. They are small and can be overlooked from the street. The house itself is good, but as it is intended only as a receiving depot, few alterations have been made to adapt it to the special use to which it has now been put. The number of water closets and baths are consequently barely sufficient. There are, however, several mess and recreation rooms, and no bed room is arranged to accomodate more than nine persons. No especial accomodation is provided for senior officers. Korvetten-Kapitän Ross, of the "Blücher", who was the senior at the time, was in the hospital room together with a number of other wounded. The officers are at liberty to make their own mess arrangements, and German cooks are employed. The use of wine and tobacco is freely permitted. Officers are allowed to receive visitors including ladies. The regulations are interpreted liberally, and the relations between the interned and the British

officers appeared to be entirely cordial. Among the merchant officers were several from steamers of the Woermann line, including one doctor, and the civilians were persons of good social standing (Baron Plessen, a son of the former Prussian Minister at Stuttgart, Prince Rohan, a young Austrian, and others). There were no complaints made to me by the interned with regard to their treatment.

Previously, on January 29th, I had visited the "camp" at *Holyport* near Bray, Maidenhead, which was opened on November 24. 140 officers were interned at the time and the place was overcrowded but about forty officers have since been transferred to Donington Hall. The senior officer present, Korvetten-Kapitän Pochhammer of the "Gneisenau", had a room to himself. but in other rooms there were as many as fifteen beds arranged in pairs with only narrow passages between the pairs. In the rooms occupied by several officers one washstand and one cupboard was provided for each three persons. The house itself, which was formerly a cadet school but which had been empty for a number of years, is not in good condition. Some of the rooms are on the ground level and consequently damp, and some are under the eaves and draughty. The heating arrangements—open fire places—were poor, and the limited number of water closets are close to the bed rooms. Hot water is available and there are a sufficient number of baths, as well as a swimming tank which, however, was empty at the time of my visit. Repair work was going on in the house, but there was still much to be done to make it really good. The health of the camp was good, and there was no one in the lazarette at the time of my visit. Among the officers were several who had been wounded—one was on crutches, and another had had his left arm amputated,—but all were glad to be among their own comrades although they spoke well of the treatment which they had received in the hospitals. Most of the officers wore civilian clothes. Tradesmen were showing samples and a dentist and a barber were at work while I was in the camp. Mail and packages were being distributed which had been from two to three weeks en route from Germany. House and small grounds—sufficient for moderate exercise and including a croquet ground—are enclosed by barbed wire, but there is also a large unenclosed field in which football was being played upon my arrival, sentries being posted on its limits. In all I spent about three hours in this camp in unrestricted intercourse with the interned, taking luncheon (dinner) with the prisoners. The menu consisted of a good vegetable soup, "Klops" and potatoes, and apples, The cook was English with German assistants, and in the camp there were about forty military

servants. No British soldiers were on duty inside the camp and none accompanied me while I was in it. The general atmosphere of the camp was satisfactory, although there were many complaints from Colonial officials from Africa (Togo and the Cameroons) with regard to the manner of their arrest and their treatment before they were brought to England. There were also many complaints from reserve officers, who said that they had received no pay since their arrest and who expressed the hope that appropriate arrangements would soon be made by the two Governments concerned. There were no complaints in regard to the treatment received from British officers and soldiers. The use of wine and tobacco is freely permitted. Among the interned was Dr. Pfeiffer of the Hospital Ship "Ophelia", who was detained pending the action of the Prize Court.

On February 11th I visited *Dyffryn Aled*, in Wales about forty miles from Chester. Here there were 91 officers (including about 25 belonging to the German Navy and one belonging to the Austrian—a reserve lieutenant), with about twenty civilian servants and cooks who had been brought from Queen's Ferry and were well satisfied by their transfer. In this camp I also took lunch with the prisoners, as did Lieutenant Queckemeyer of the United States cavalry, who accompanied me on most of my visits. The prisoners run their own mess, and the use of wine, beer and tobacco is freely permitted. The house is a good one situated in a large wooded park, with no neighbors. As the house fronts on the road all the windows have been barred. At the back there is a large barbed wire enclosure, and a still larger field was being enclosed. German officers take walks in the woods and in the surrounding country, from time to time, with the British officers. In the house there are several recreation rooms, and a billiard table has been ordered. Music is freely permitted, and tradesmen have been allowed to come down from London to supply the wants of the officers, who generally wear civilian clothes. Single rooms are provided for senior officers, but the senior officer present at the time (a reserve officer of the German navy who had been taken from a merchant ship) was voluntarily sharing his with a comrade. No room contained more than six beds. The lights were poor, and only portable bath tubs are available. Other sanitary arrangements were satisfactory and there was no one in the hospital. Pictures, including those of the German Emperor had been hung in the bed rooms. Officers were allowed to receive money in any reasonable amount. There were no complaints in regard to treatment by British officers, but one reserve major spoke bitterly of his arrest—on board of a neutral ship, and his treatment by the police before he was turned over to the military authos-

ities. The same complaint as at Holyport was made by other reserve officers to the effect that they had received no pay. Among the prisoners were Consul Schlagintweit of Manchester, who had charge of the purchase of mess supplies, etc., and three military surgeons, who could not understand why some of their colleagues had been released while they were still kept as prisoners.

My last visit was on February 16th to *Donington Hall*, in Derbyshire, a beautiful place which formerly belonged to the Marquis of Hastings. This "camp" had only been opened on the 10th, and only about twenty officers (from Bevois Mount) were present at the time, although at least forty more were expected to arrive from Holyport the same afternoon. The house is a large one, situated in a wooded park, and will accomodate 174 persons with from six to fourteen in any one room. Each prisoner is to have his own washstand and one half of a four-drawered commode. No especial provision is made for senior officers, and Captain Ross ("Blücher"—who had recovered from his wounds) shared a room with five others. Eight "huts", accomodating fourteen persons each, are being built near the house, so that eventually there will be room for about three hundred prisoners. The house contains several rooms devoted to general purposes of recreation, etc., as well as a Chapel, in which religious services had been held in German on the previous Sunday. Hot and cold water is available, and the house is well heated and lighted by electricity. In addition to the water closets already in the house a number of new ones (for officers and for servants) have been installed—although the number might be insufficient if the camp should be filled. A gymnasium is being arranged in what was formerly a carriage house. Good sized grounds—for football and tennis—had already been enclosed and a much larger part of the woods was being enclosed by barbed wire, which was soon to be available during daylight hours. Here, as elsewhere where officers are interned, the guards come in no direct contact with the prisoners. The messing is arranged by contract with the Army and Navy Stores of London, the charge being two shillings per day per person. There is to be regularly a hot breakfast, a light meat-luncheon and a three course dinner in the evening. There is also a well stocked wine cellar (wines, beer, champagne, whiskey, etc.) and a store, from which the prisoners can buy practically anything which they want in the way of food-delicacies or clothing. The cooks are Germans and the servants are German and Austrian civilians formerly employed in English hotels. The officers with whom I talked freely, were much pleased by their transfer to this place.

SHIPS.

There are groups of ships at Southend (Thames), Gosport (Portsmouth) and Ryde (Isle of Wight), each group consisting of three ships, two of which are devoted to civilian and one to military prisoners. All of these ships had previous to the war been engaged in trans-Atlantic passenger service, and most if not all of them were used recently to bring troops from Canada. I was told that in no case does the number of prisoners on board any ship, equal the number of soldiers who were brought over in her. The ships have been used as places of internment since December.

The first group of ships which I visited was that at *Southend,* on January 30. It consists of the "Royal Edward", the "Saxonia" and the "Ivernia", the last named being the military ship. As these ships are anchored in the Thames at some distance from the shore, they are almost inaccessible to ordinary visitors, but visitors — including women — have been permitted to board them for the purpose of seeing friends or relatives.

Of the whole squadron, the *"Royal Edward"* is obviously the show ship. On board of her the interned are separated in three classes, dependent to a certain extent upon their social standing but to a greater extent upon their ability to meet extra expenses. There were in all about 1400 prisoners on board this ship. In addition to a so-called "club", whose members can more or less cater for themselves, there is a first-class mess whose members pay two shillings per day in advance. Otherwise the prisoners receive the regular ration, which is prepared by German cooks and generally found satisfactory. Prisoners are permitted to avail themselves of the regular first class cabins upon payment in advance of from five shillings to two and six pence per week, according to the number of persons occupying a cabin. The other prisoners occupy the regular steerage quarters, sleeping in tiers of three, the air space, number of closets, washing arrangements, etc., being such as are provided by law for a larger number of emigrants. Some of the prisoners are locked below decks at night, which caused some nervousness among them, owing to the apprehension of danger from "Zeppelins". Otherwise the prisoners seemed to be in fairly good spirits, except certain members of the "better classes" who complained bitterly of the fact that they were prisoners at all. Men who had been transferred from camps on shore, which had since been closed, were much better satisfied with existing conditions. Mail and packages had been received

in large quantities with fair regularity, although here, as everywhere, there were a number of individual complaints with regard to missing letters and parcels. A German barber was at work and a number of prisoners were employed as stokers, etc., being rewarded by small wages and extra privileges. All "fatigue work" is done by the prisoners themselves, in accordance with arrangements made by them. The relations with the British officers, who are almost as much prisoners as the interned Germans, seemed pleasant. Among the prisoners were at least three German Consular officials:—Wilhelm Julius of Aberdeen, Buchholzke of West Hartlepool, and Köhler of Glasgow. All the interned are obliged to be on deck for a certain number of hours each day, but there is no obligatory exercise and no space for anything but walking. There is no opportunity for any "occupation" except, as indicated above, in connection with the work on board the ships. The general health of the prisoners appeared to be good, and there had not been more than two deaths, one being due to heart failure.

On board the "*Saxonia*" there were about 1800 persons, and here all the prisoners were treated alike, with the exception of workers who were rewarded by being allowed to occupy cabins. The rougher element among the prisoners appeared to have been collected; although there were some belonging to the "better classes". On the day of my visit, several men were being tried by Court Martial for an attempt to escape. Attempts to visit the ship had been made by "undesirable females" and some trouble had been caused. Complaints which were made to me of the quality of the food, were not supported by the German cooks, with whom I spoke in German and apart from the British officers. Clothing is provided for the prisoners gratuitously when necessary. The men were not compelled to get up much before daylight (8 a. m.) in order to save the expense of lights, which were turned off at 9 p. m. Here, as on board the other ships, there were cantine facilities, but in this case they appeared to be less good than usual. Smoking, under certain necessary restrictions, is permitted on board all the ships, but no alcoholic drinks are allowed. On this ship as on the others, the usual boats were at their davits, available in case of necessity. The British physician had been taken ill and had gone ashore, so that at the time of my visit there was no doctor on board, and owing to the distance between the ships and the scarcity of running boats, it would have been practically impossible to get a doctor in case of emergency if the weather had been bad. I called attention to this, and was told that it would be remedied. The general sanitary conditions seemed fair, however, and

I was told that there had been only one death on board. The British officers on board this ship did not impress me as being as much interested in their work as might have been the case. Certain Germans who had been at Frimley, stated to me voluntarily that there had been no "rohe Behandlung" in that camp, and that they had had no fault to find with their treatment by the officers there. They said that the food had been better on shore than it was on shipboard.

On board the "*Ivernia*" there were about 1700 soldiers and sailors, some of whom had been badly wounded—but were convalescent, although several had lost an eye and one had lost both legs. On board this ship there were two German military surgeons and sixteen sanitary soldiers. As in all the places where military men are interned, the spirits of the prisoners are better than with civilians. The food is practically the same as on the other ships, but there were no complaints in regard to it. The men are under their own non-commissioned officers, who give them daily exercise and drill on deck. On the morning of the day of my visit there had been the funeral of a German non-commissioned officer, who had died from ptomaine-poisoning (caused—it was claimed—by a sausage which he had received from Germany), and the men seemed impressed by the fact that he had been given a military funeral, with music, which had been attended on shore by British officers and by twenty of the dead man's comrades in uniform.

The second group of ships, which I visited on February first, was at *Gosport*. Of this group the military ship was the "*Scotian*", on board of which there were 936 soldiers, 319 sailors and 3 civilians, the senior non-commissioned officer being a machinist, "Deck-Offizier" from the "Mainz". The men seemed in good spirits and the ship was very orderly. Among the prisoners were the members of the crew of the hospital ship "Ophelia". On this ship there was no steerage and all the men sleep in cabins. The cooks were English but I heard no complaints with regard to the food. The non-commissioned officers have special privileges and use the most desirable cabins. The men are put through gymnastic drills regularly. They have many separate mess rooms and there are also special rooms for purposes of recreation. I talked freely with a large number of the men, in German and without any supervision from British officers, and heard no complaints from any of them. Athletic sports had taken place among the men at Christmas, and on December 30, there had been a boat race in which a crew from the "Mainz" had beaten a crew made up of men living on board the "Ascania". This ship has accommodation for 1400 persons.

The two other ships of this group are the "*Ascania*" and "*Lake Manitoba*", which are so moored that it is possible to cross from one to the other by a gangway. As these ships are in what is known as the "proscribed area", general visitors are not permitted. Although the total accommodation of the three ships forming this group is given as 4050, there never have been more than 3600 on board them—including soldiers. Of the civilians about 400 had been released, there being 1003 in "Ascania" and 927 in the "Lake Manitoba" at the time of my visit. These ships had been in use since the first of December. On board of them the better class of prisoners have the use of the cabins, while the others occupy the steerage. All have the same food, in regard to which there were some complaints which did not appear to me to be substantiated except on grounds of monotony. Both white and brown bread and butter, of good quality, is served in plenty, and the German butcher, who showed me his store room, said that the meat was good. The ships were well heated. Lights are allowed until 9 or 9.30 p. m. The men engage in various sports (rowing, etc.) but there is no compulsory exercise except promenading the deck which is free until 7 p. m. At that time the men on board the "Ascania" are locked down. On board the "Lake Manitoba" the water closets are all on the upper deck, and consequently the men are not locked in. There was a British military doctor present, but very few sick, and there had been no deaths. There were some complaints about delayed mail and missing packages, but it was admitted that conditions had improved. On these ships I found one man, not a sailor, who was over 55 years of age, and several reserve officers, who wished to be transferred to officer camps. On board the "Scotian" there was at least one "Offizier-Stellvertreter".

The third group of ships, which I visited on February 2, was at anchor off *Ryde*, Isle of Wight. It consists of the "Canada", "Tunisian" and "Andania".

On board the "*Canada*" there were 1026 civilians, who had been separated into three classes by the German "Captain" and, as I found to be usual where the class system was in force, there were many complaints. Most of the men had been brought from Newbury when that camp was closed, or from Dorchester which has been made into a military camp. Those from Newbury were pleased by their transfer, while those from Dorchester were not. There were also a number of men who had come from Africa, who complained that no especial consideration had been paid to the fact that they suffered from the sudden change of climate and that sufficient warm clothing had not been given them. There were

no German cooks on this ship or on the "*Tunisian*", on board of which there were 795 more civilians in one class, the reason given being that when the ships had been taken over by the British authorities, a number of the personnel had also been taken over, including the English cooks who could not have Germans work with them without forfeiting their Labor Union cards. In consequence of this there were many complaints in regard to the manner in which the food was prepared. The quality of the food (beef and potatoes) seemed to me to be good, but I brought to the attention of the Commandant the wishes of the men to have more fresh vegetables and pork. The Commandant said that he would do what was possible to improve conditions, but said that it was difficult to get such things in the local market. Until my arrival newspapers had not been permitted, but this has now been rectified. From the "Tunisian" letters had been thrown over board in bottles, and when this was found out all correspondence had been suspended for several days as punishment. Here there were complaints about the doctors who had been taken over with the ships. There had been two deaths on board the "Tunisian", one from heart disease and one from "black-water" fever. The hospital rooms were filled with people suffering with malaria or other tropical complaints. Complaint was also made in regard to cantine facilities, which could not be so good as at places on shore or which were nearer cities. The conditions generally on board the "Tunisian" were depressing. These ships were, however, soon be given up and it is possible that the people whom I saw on board them may have been transferred elsewhere already. The ships were adopted as a temporary expedient, when some of the shore camps (Newbury and Aldershot) became impossible because of the unusually raining winter. They are very expensive to keep up, and as soon as proper accommodation can be provided on shore, they are to be done away with. On board the "Canada" I saw several sea-captains and one civilian who were over 55 years of age.

The military ship of the Ryde group was the "*Andania*" on board of which there were 579 Germans, most of whom were soldiers. There were also a number of civilians from Africa, including two pastors, several sanitary officials and one or two men over 55, all of whom were advised to make their cases known to the Commandant. The colonials had been on board for only a few days, and were soon to be sent to some other place. Some of the soldiers had been brought from Handforth, and some had come as convalescent from Netley Hospital. All those with whom I spoke, said that they had been well treated by the British

officers and soldiers, and several told me stories of how they had been protected by English soldiers from molestation by the population while they were still in France. None made any complaint of having been annoyed in any way by English soldiers, although some said that they had been asked to give up their money by them. On board the "Andania" all the prisoners live in cabins, they are divided into messes under their own non-commissioned officers who compel them to go through a certain amount of drill. The soldiers seemed contented, as is the general rule where military prisoners are interned.

As some of the men who had been brought from Africa to Liverpool in the "Laurentic" were anxious as to the safety of the members of their families who were to be sent on to Germany. I sent a telegram to the American Embassy in London about them, at the request of the British Commandant. To my telegram a reply was sent to the effect that so far as was known the ladies in question had reached the Continent (Holland) in safety.

OTHER PLACES OF INTERNMENT.

The first "camp" which I visited after my arrival in England, was that at *Stratford* in the eastern part of London, on January 28 th. Here about 400 civilians were interned in "Ritchie's Works", Carpenter Road, a jute factory which had not been in use for several years. The camp had been opened about December 20th, Steam heating had been installed and a temperature of about 59^0 F is maintained. The works are lighted by electricity, which is used as little as possible in the mornings (to save expense) and turned off at 9. 15 p. m. The camp is governed by a so-called "Senate", the members of which have a certain amount of authority over the other prisoners, and enjoy especial messing, sleeping and other privileges. All except the "Senate" sleep in one large hall on wooden beds, with straw mattresses, about eight inches from the floor. There is ample space between the beds and at their foot, while at the head space is provided for clothes, boxes etc. The floor is of cement and dry. The men eat at tables in messes of about twenty-five each, in another part of the hall in which they sleep, which is large enough to provide exercise space in bad weather. The men are furnished with three army blankets each, and with such clothing as is necessary if they are unable to provide it themselves. There is a large out-door exercise place where the men are obliged to spend a certain number of hours,

but there is no compulsory exercise or drill, and no opportunity is provided for occupation except in connection with the work of the camp such as white-washing, digging drainage trenches, making cinder paths, repairing shoes and clothes, cooking, and ordinary "fatigue" work. Everything in the camp is done by the prisoners themselves and the guards come in no direct contact with them. The camp can be overlooked by neighboring houses and from a railway embankment. It is surrounded by a single barbed wire which separates an open space from a high wire fence. The guards are stationed so as to overlook this "danger zone" with orders to shoot any one who goes into it. Prisoners are allowed to receive visitors, including the female members of their families, and opportunities are given them to see their solicitors and to transact business. One man was given leave in order to get married, as I was told, and others have been allowed to leave the camp temporarily for various purposes. A post office has been organized by the prisoners, which appeared to work satisfactorily. The prisoners are allowed to have only a limited amount of money in their possession, any balance being held on deposit to their credit. The kitchen was clean and well-organized, the chief cook having formerly been the "chef" in the Trocadero Restaurant. The food provided is good, and is prepared in accordance with the individual tastes of the members of the different messes. "Tidbits" are provided for those who care to pay for extras and the cantine facilities are good. No alcoholic drinks can be had. Smoking is permitted during certain hours, when lights are provided, matches not being allowed. Bath tubs and shower baths have been installed and warm water is always available. There are also sufficient washing facilities and rooms for washing and drying clothes. Those who care to do so, are permitted to send their clothes to outside laundries. In addition to the large hall there were a number of other rooms or out-buildings which were used for special purposes. One of these was used as sleeping quarters for the "Senate" and another for the hospital. In regard to the medical arrangements there were some complaints. The doctor did not live in the camp, although he told me that he could always be reached without delay. The men complained that they had difficulty to get attention paid to their cases, that there was no hospital diet and not sufficient medicines. Still there had been no deaths in the camp and only two persons had had to be sent to outside hospitals. Vaccination and typhoid-innoculation were advised but were apparently not compulsory. In the camps there were many cases of men suffering from venereal diseases, who were isolated as far as possible, being com-

pelled to use separate baths and water closets. Of water closets and urinals there were a sufficient number, both outside — for use by day, and inside — for use at night or during bad weather. The men had organized a circulating library, and they had a piano. Concerts had been given, and in one big room I saw the scenery of a play which had been given the night before in honor of the birthday of the German Emperor. This same room had been used at various times for religious services of all denominations. The cells which were empty at the time of my visit, were clean and dry. Confinement on bread and water for twenty four hours was the most severe punishment which had been given. So far as I could ascertain there were no boys under 17 and no men over 55 in this camp.

The "Skating Rink" at *Southampton*, which I visited on February 3, has been arranged as a receiving depot for prisoners upon their arrival in England. At the time of my visit there were present 81 German soldiers, 21 naval and 69 merchant sailors, and eight civilian "suspects" who were kept in a separate part of the building. The men slept on straw mattresses on the floor of the rink, of which about one third of the space was occupied for the purpose. Blankets and all necessary clothing were supplied gratuitously. The out-door exercise space was small, and had only recently been made dry by the use of cinders. The sanitary arrangements were poor, both out-doors and in, but improvements were contemplated. There were no baths but preparation was being made to place them. The men seemed in good spirits. They had been allowed to celebrate the birthday of the German Emperor and at the end of the rink there was hung a large picture of His Majesty, which was draped with a German naval ensign and was already there, as I was told by the German soldiers, when they had reached the camp. Among the soldiers were several convalescent wounded who were glad to be among their comrades again. I saw several seamen and one civilian over 55 years of age, and one boy who claimed to be under 17.

Dorchester, was originally a mixed camp, but is now intended to be exclusively military. On February 4, it contained 909 soldiers and 25 sailors, and also nine German boys who had been brought from a reformatory in Belgium. The quarters occupied are horse artillery barracks, but huts are being erected which will make the capacity of the camp 2500. These huts were being constructed by English laborers and upon my asking why the soldiers were not used for the purpose, I was told that local labor conditions made it impossible. When the huts are finished, soldiers are to be employed to make the cinder roads

throughout the camp. New water closets and baths have been installed and additional closets are being placed at the bottom of the slope on which the camp is situated. A large field adjoining the camp was being prepared as an exercise ground. For exercise, at the time of my visits, the men were taken for marches in the neighboring country — under armed guard. Among the prisoners were several who had been severely wounded and who hoped to be exchanged. One man had been semi-paralized from a wound in the head and several had lost limbs. Several of the soldiers spoke of the good treatment received from the English military doctors, and I heard more stories of the protection of prisoners in France by British soldiers. The cooking was done entirely by Germans and I heard no complaint as to the quality or quantity of food provided.

A "Gymnasiallehrer" from Erfurt told me that he had written several articles about this camp for the German press. The senior German was a Bavarian "Offizier-Stellvertreter", named Krüger, of whom the British officers spoke highly. There were other "Offizier-Stellvertreter" in the camp, some of whom had at first been interned in an Officers Camp. The exact status of these persons seems not to be understood by either the British or German officers. At Dorchester they as well as the senior non-commissioned officers have separate rooms, while the men generally are housed in the stables, lofts and other rooms of the barracks. This camp was one of the most contented which I visited. The man who had made himself famous by attempting to escape in a box was here. After having been punished with two weeks' arrest, he was treated as before. Pictures of the German Emperor and German flags were hanging in many of the rooms.

In regard to the two camps in the *Isle of Man*, at *Knockaloe* near Peel and at *Douglas*, a report has already been made by Mr. Chandler Hale. When I visited the Knockaloe camp, on February 9, there were about 2000 interned persons in two separate compounds containing ten barracks each. Three additional compounds were in course of construction, which when completed would make the capacity of the camp 5000. The camp is in a hollow, on clay soil in which the cinders used at first for roads had quickly disappeared, making it necessary to build plank roads. There is very little space within the enclosures for exercise and no work is provided for the prisoners, except in connection with the "police" of the camp, cooking, and repairing clothing, etc. For exercise the men may make marches, under guard, in the country roads, but during the winter most of them had preferred to spend their time in the barracks, reading and playing cards. The barracks were divided

longitudinally by a partition, bunks being arranged in tiers of three against this partition and in tiers of two against the sides of the building, a row of tables and benches filling the space between. At one end of each half building is a small room for its "captain", but otherwise all prisoners are treated alike. The buildings were heated by stoves and lighted by electricity. In a separate building shower baths were provided and warm water was available for personal use and for washing clothes. The cooking is done by Germans, and the food seemed generally satisfactory. Smoking is permitted. There were ample hospital accomodations, but the usual complaints of those who wished for special treatment. There had been no deaths in the camps. There were no water closets, the pail system being used. The pails were said to be emptied twice a day, and this system seems to meet with approval by the British military authorities. At the time of my visit there were no unpleasant odors, but conditions might easily become dangerous in warm weather or if there were many flies. The prisoners had been allowed to order sausages from London, but on the day of my visit considerable discontent had been caused by the fact that all sausages had been cut open because newspapers had been found concealed in them in a previous shipment. The cantine facilities appeared to be adequate and it was arranged that sausages should be ordered through it in the future and not sent to individuals. Moreover, as certain English newspapers are now permitted, the temptation to smuggle will be decreased. Cigars had also been cut open, because smuggled letters had been found in them. There had been a celebration on January 27, in regard to which inaccurate reports had appeared in an Isle of Man newspaper, The usual mail facilities were provided. In this as in most of the other camps there were sailors of all ages.

At the *Douglas* camp, which I also visited on February 9, there were about 2400 prisoners. I was told that the same camp had held as many as 3000 summer visitors. Here most of the men lived in barracks similar to those at Knockaloe but larger, providing accomodation for 120 persons each. Some of the prisoners were still in tents, with wooden floors holding from one (captain) to seven persons. Several men told me that they remained in the tents from choice, and others said that they preferred them because of their additional privacy. I think that any one who wished to do so, could have been transferred to a barracks, upon his request. The "captains" had special rooms in the barracks, and there are also a number of rooms, called "Cubicles" in another building, holding from one to five persons, who pay a moderate sum for their

use. Some of these rooms were fitted up prettily and comfortably, at the occupants' expence. One room had been arranged as a Catholic confessional, and others were used by men working at various trades. More was done here to provide occupation than in any other camp I visited. The cantine was adequate, smoking was permitted, the water closets and urinals were sufficient although somewhat inaccessible at night, and the washing and bathing facilities were good, hot water being available at all times. The buildings are lighted by electricity and heated. There is a swimming-bath and special provision for washing and drying clothes. Large rooms were provided for recreation, where music and dancing are allowed, and in general the Commandant seemed to treat the prisoners as humanely as possible. Every one admitted that local conditions had improved. As the exercise space is limited, the prisoners are allowed to take walks (marches) under guard. Gymnastic apparatus had been ordered. Hospital arrangements appeared to be adequate. In regard to the food there was still some complaint. A contract was given to the proprietor of the place when it was taken over by the authorities, and he was allowed to retain his own cooks (some of them women) and the their manner of preparing the food did not seem to give general satisfaction. The prisoners claim that it was necessary to supplement the regular food by purchases from the cantine. Good white and brown bread is provided. "Captains" were permitted to have beer. Clothing is provided here as elsewhere, when necessary. The day I visited these camps in the Isle of Man was rainy and dreary, but I can imagine the conditions in the summer as being really attractive.

On February 10, I visited the camp at *Queen's Ferry* near Chester, where about 2200 civilians were interned, as well as a small number of soldiers. The general atmosphere of this camp was the most depressing of all those which I visited, and although the camp had been occupied for about five months but little had been done to improve the original conditions. The buildings are those of an old machine shop, and are divided into two separate compounds. The roofs are of glass and there were many leaks. The floors are of stone or cement and as a rule the wooden beds are raised only a few inches. There was no special accommodation for better class prisoners, although many had been allowed to build a kind of tent around their beds, to protect them from leaks and draughts. The prisoners themselves seemed listless and not inclined to make much effort to improve matters. No opportunity is provided for work and but few appeared to be willing to work. The bathing and washing facilities were limited and the use of hot water

was restricted. There was no drying room but one is in course of building. New kitchens are also in building, the present one being dirty and insufficient. In the latrines the pail system is used, but the number is not adequate, and at night only two have been available for each compound, although provision is being made for an increased number. In spite of all this, there had been only two deaths in the camp, and a third after an operation outside. The hospital was full however, and a part of it was separated from the sleeping quarters of one of the compounds only by a wire screen hung with blankets to a height of about 8 or 10 feet. Men claimed to have been in the hospital for weeks awaiting medical or surgical treatment. and having no special diet. There were many cases of venereal diseases, and some of itch and other contagious diseases in the infectious ward. Much money, which does not appear to be available, would be necessary to put this camp in good condition. The cantine facilities did not appear to be bad, but there were many complaints about the regular food, the heating and lighting and the receipt of mail and packages. Sausages and cigars had been cut open as had been the case at Knockaloe, Although the ration is supposed to be the same as in other camps, it was claimed that there was only one hot meal and no bread or margarine at night. Smoking was permitted as usual and beer had also been permitted at first, but the privilege had been withdrawn after one of the Captains had got drunk. Papers and books were permitted but there was apparently no library. The exercise grounds are small. Visitors are permitted in theory, but few come because of the inaccessibility of the camp. In this camp there were a number of old sea-captains and some other old men who were apparently detained as spies. In this camp were also a number of Germans who have been brought from Africa, who made complaints similar to those made by the men on board the ships off Ryde. Some complained that they had been unable to obtain their money or luggage. Upon my speaking of these complaints at the War Office, upon my return to London, I was told that the baggage was being forwarded, and that the money would be returned upon demand and upon presentation of the receipts which were given at the time it was taken.

At *Lancaster*, which I visited on February 12, there were about 1800 men and 200 boys, many of whom had been taken from fishing boats at the beginning of the war, or who had belonged to bands of music. I understand that the boys under seventeen are to be concentrated at this camp, with a view to their repatriation. Here there were a considerable number of Poles and Hungarians — more than I had

seen in any other camp, and there were also several men over 55. The buildings used were an old wagon works which had been empty for about seven years. The floors are bad, but some of them are being made of concrete — as money becomes available. The Commandant seemed energetic, interested in his work and anxious to improve conditions as much as possible. He has had a boxing ring arranged for the prisoners and has had gymnastic apparatus ordered. He has also arranged for school work for the boys and for other voluntarily instruction — in electricity, the English language, and other branches. The camp "major" is a merchant captain who has the confidence of the Commandant and has been permitted to have a comfortable room by himself. (This captain spoke bitterly of the manner of his arrest and of the fact that he had been put in irons before being turned over to the military authorites.) In the general part of the camp the beds are raised and some of them are tented, as protection from the leaky roof. The better class prisoners occupy a separate building, where they have been able to arrange things with considerable comfort. The heating was satisfactory but the lighting was poor. The washing facilities were fair, but there were only few baths. There were no water closets, the pail system being used, but here there were two sets of pails which were regularly disinfected—something of which I had seen no evidence in other camps. At night, however, the out door latrines are not accessible, and the pails are put in the sleeping quarters of the prisoners. There were a number of small kitchens, one for each mess, which seemed to give general satisfaction as the men were able to have the food prepared in accordance with their individual tastes. Cantine facilities were adequate and there were few complaints made to me during my talk with the prisoners, except in regard to matters of historical interest having nothing to do with the actual conditions of their internment. The hospital was well arranged. It was quite full, there being a number of African patients (one case of "black water" fever and several of malaria). There had, however, not been more than two deaths in the camp since it was opened. Men with venereal diseases or the itch, were kept in a separate enclosure.

On February 12 I also visited the camp in the Rubber Works at *Handforth*, a few miles from Manchester. Here there were about 2000 prisoners, including three soldiers and about 400 sailors from the "Blücher" and "Gneisenau". The men from each of these ships occupied separate compounds, under their own "Deck" officers. The civilians occupied several compounds one of which was reserved for those of the better classes. The building itself was fairly new, with a good roof, cement

floors, steam heat and electric light. The quarters are roomy airy and dry. There is a room provided for religious services and one arranged as a gymnasium. There is also an outside exercise ground, and a field for football was being prepared. There are adequate bathing (shower baths with hot and cold water) and washing facilities, but some complaint was made in regard to the small allowance of soap for washing clothes. The latrines are out-of-doors, the pail system being in use. The kitchen was large and well arranged and the German cooks, who had worked in London restaurants, told me that the material furnished was good. Generally the food seemed to give satisfaction. The hospital was fair, and apparently well supplied with medicines. In it were a number of wounded men, and several who claimed that they needed special treatment. Hospital dietary was provided for. The use of tobacco was allowed. Clothes are provided when necessary. Prisoners were permitted to see their wives, and opportunities were given to transact business. Among the prisoners were many Anglo-Germans, some of whom were "captains", with whom fault was found by others who were more genuinely German. Here, as elsewhere, many of the civilians who had been long resident in England, were full of complaints in regard to their detention, and the financial losses occasioned by it. A number of men who had violated the camp police regulations against gambling, had been segregated and were compelled to work at making roads as punishment. Apparently no other work was provided and no opportunity was given to the prisoners to earn money. All the sailors with whom I spoke said that they had been well treated by the English in the hospitals and elsewhere generally. In this camp there were a number of men over 55 years of age.

Lofthouse Park, near *Wakefield*, which I visited on February 13th, had been an unsuccessful "pleasure park". Among the buildings is a skating rink with large recreation rooms in one of which there is a stage which the prisoners are permitted to use. The camp had been opened in October, but at the time of my visit there were only 225 prisoners in it. New barracks are being built on the side of a hill, which will greatly increase its capacity. The present kitchen is good and the German cooks give satisfaction. Hot food is served four times a day. The real Germans in the camp complained because beef was given to them in one form or another every day. Most of the people in the camp are men who have been in England for many years and opportunities are given to them to see their wives (most of whom are of British birth). In the hospital there were several men who wished to have special treatment,

but who spoke well of the doctor in charge. The water closets are satisfactory at present, but I was told that the pail system was to be used in connection with the new part of the camp. There are shower baths with hot and cold water. The buildings are heated by stoves and lighted by electricity.

Attached hereto are copies of printed matter collected by me during my visits at various camps. J. B. J.

Briefwechsel der Kriegsgefangenen.

1. Wo nicht besondere Erlaubniss gegeben wird (was auch nur höchst ausnahmsweise geschehen darf), ist es Kriegsgefangenen gestattet nur zwei Briefe wöchentlich auszusenden. Von diesem Lager werden Briefe und weiter befördert. — 2. Briefe müssen deutlich geschrieben und wenn möglich in englischer Sprache abgefasst sein; sie dürfen nicht mehr als zwei Seiten der für den Zweck ausgegebenen Briefbogen umfassen. Das Schreiben zwischen die Zeilen ist verboten. Marken dürfen von den Gefangenen nicht aufgeklebt werden. — 3. Briefe an Kriegsgefangene die undeutlich geschrieben sind oder mehr als zwei gewöhnliche Briefseiten (kleines Format) umfassen, erleiden beträchtliche Verzögerung. Den Gefangenen wird daher angeraten ihre Korrespondenten zu bitten, kurze, deutliche Briefe zu schreiben. Briefe von ungewöhnlicher Länge werden eventuell nicht ausgehändigt, außerdem können in Fällen, in denen zahlreiche Briefe an einen Empfänger gerichtet sind, einzelne oder mehrere zurückbehalten werden. — 4. Briefe von Personen im Vereinigten Königreich (England, Schottland oder Irland) müssen deutlich den vollen Namen nebst Adresse des Absenders enthalten, sonst werden solche nicht abgeliefert. — 5. Auch müssen Briefe, an und von Kriegsgefangenen, sich auf ihre Privat- und Geschäfts-Angelegenheiten beschränken. Es ist verboten politische Angelegenheiten sowie Marine- oder Kriegsoperationen zu erwähnen. Wo solche Erwähnungen vorkommen, werden die Briefe zurückgehalten und vernichtet, ohne dass irgend eine Anzeige darüber dem betreffenden Kriegsgefangenen gemacht wird. — 6. Wo versucht wird in Briefen an und von Kriegsgefangenen irgend eine geheime Nachricht irgend einer Art zu übermitteln, kann die Erlaubniss, Briefe zu empfangen oder zu schreiben, dem betreffenden Kriegsgefangenen entzogen werden.

Pockenimpfung und Einimpfung gegen Typhus.

Es ist anzudeuten, daß unter einer dicht bei einander gemeinsam wohnenden Menschenmasse die Gefahr des Ausbruchs und der Verbreitung ansteckender Krankheiten zu Tage liegt. — In den Feldlagern und ähnlichen Wohnorten ist der Typhus die gewöhnlichste Krankheit. Der Ausbruch dieser Seuche darf wohl durch Einimpfung sehr oft verhindert werden. — Die Kriegsgefangenen werden deshalb nachdrücklich empfohlen sich eingeimpft werden lassen, wenn sie ja dies nicht früher getan haben. Die nötigen Vorkehrungen werden getroffen, damit Alle, die dazu geneigt sind, eingeimpft werden können. — Auch diejenigen, die gegen die Blattern unlängst nicht geimpft worden sind, sollten sich melden, damit die dazu betreffenden Maßregeln getroffen werden dürfen. — Diejenigen, die von diesen Vorsichtsmaßregeln Gebrauch machen wollen müssen sich persönlich melden.

Stratford — Innere Einrichtung.

1. Kriegs-gefangene sind einzuteilen in Gruppen von circa 24 Man welche zusammen wohnen, arbeiten und Mahlzeiten einnehmen. — 2. Manschaften können Thre eigene Gruppen formieren, aber eine Gruppenveränderung findet nachher nicht mehr statt. — 3. Geführt wird jede Gruppe von einem Unteroffizier, oder von einem Mann' von den Leuten selbst gewählt. — 4. Derselbe ist verantwortlich für Ordnung, Reinlichkeit ctc. in seiner eigenen Gruppe, und trägt ein bestimmtes Abzeichen der Autorität, auch will er, wenn es möglich ist, gewisse Priviligien haben. — 5. Zur gesundheit der Leute wird Arbeit verlangt wie Reinlichkeit der Räume und Farbenanstrich der inneren Räume, etc. — 6. Bei guter Führung, etc. "Amusements" wird gestattet. Ein Comittee wird gebildet von gefangenen die für freie Spiele, Concerte, etc., sorgen. — 7. Zwei Mann von jeder Gruppe haben täglich die Tische und Tafelgeschirr rein zer halten. — 8. Rationen für die Küche jeder Gruppe wird den Köchen zugeteilt, und mussen diese die Speisen selbst zubereiten. Gewisse Ueberschüsse der Cantinen wird zum allgemeinwohl der gefangenen verwendet. — 9. Einer bestimmten zahl der Leute wird befohlen Polizeidienst zu verrichten welche einem älteren Unteroffizier unterordnet sind. Man hofft also den gefangenen frei Hand zu lassen ohne weitere Einmischung der Militär Polizei. — 10. Sollten sich Krankenwärter unter den Gefangenen befinden diese würden dann dem Hospital zugeteilt. — 11. Es ist angeschlagen wo Trinkwasser zu

haben ist. Während der Rauchzeit sind Gas-Brenner angebracht. — 12. Die gute Führung jedes einzeln kommt der ganzen gruppe der gute, und wird den Leuten dadurch soirel Priviligien gestattet wie nur möglich ist und als Kriegs-gefangene zukommt.

Stratford — Discipline.

1. Strenge Militär Discipline wird aufrecht erhalten. — 2. Conversation ist gestattet aber jedes geräusch verboten. — 3. Das herumlaufen im inneren des Gebäudes ist verboten. Man muss immer im Schritt lanpam gehen lassen was auch immer man zu machen hat. — 4. Unterhaltung mit dem Posten oder British Militär Polizei ist streng verboten, und die Entfernung vom Posten muss niemals weniger als 10 meter betragen. Beschwerden werden, im Beiseines Unteroffiziers oder Gefreiten, dem Offizier der Wache mitgeteilt in Gegenwart eines Dolmetschers, aber nicht dem Posten. — 5. Um . . . . Uhr begeben sich alle gefangene zu Bett. Dieses darf ohne besouderen Befehl nicht verlassen werden bis die Reveille schlägt. — 6. Klettern ist ganz verboten und das anfassen des Drahtes ueber 8 Fuss von dem Grunde ist höchst gefährlich und untersagt. — 7. Die zum Dienst der Küche befohlenen haben Zutritt nur unter Aufsicht. — 8. Der Besitz von Streichhölzer, Messer etc ist verboten und eine harte Strafe trifft den welcher solche besitzt. — 9. Ungehorsame gefangene werden dem Kriegsgericht zugeführt. — 10. Auf dem Exercierens Platze. (i.) Gefangene welche den kleinen Drahtzaun uebertreten befinden sich in Gefahr und können sofort erschossen werden. — (ii.) Signale mit Personen ausserhalb des Campes ist beiden gefährlich und verboten. — (iii.) Das Betreten des Platzes vor dem Hospital, und auch des Ganges zum Hauptgebäude, ist gefährlich, da man erschossen sein kann, und ist verboten.

Isle of Man — Sanitation.

The Prisoners of War, in their own interests, are enjoined to bear the following points in mind:—

1. Owing to the large number of men concentrated in the Camp, it should be the aim of each prisoner to co-operate in endeavouring to keep the sanitation of the Camp as perfect as practicable. — 2. Prisoners should make a point of taking baths, of washing themselves and their clothing as frequently as possible, and of informing the Medical

Officers, through the Captains of their Huts, of any unusual indications on their persons, or of any pain or affection from which they may be suffering. — 3. Prisoners should keep their hair cut as short as possible, and should apply to the Captains of their Huts for the loan of clippers for the purpose. — 4. Prisoners should lose no opportunity that may be offered of being vaccinated against small-pox, and innoculated against typhoid fever. — 5. After clothing has been washed it should be wrung out in a five per cent. solution of boracic acid, which can be obtained from the Captain of the Hut. — 6. Every prisoner should do his utmost to keep his hut as clean as possible, and free from refuse. — 7. Care should be taken to throw matches, cigarette ends, orange peel, paper, and all other forms of refuse in the receptacles provided for the purpose. On no account must urine be passed anywhere except into the urinals and utensils provided for the purpose, nor must anything but water be thrown down the drains.

Knockaloe Detention Camp.

Information for the Guidance of the Commandant.

1. The Camp is established and regulated by the Royal Warrant of the 3rd August, 1914, for the Maintenance of Discipline among Prisoners of War, so far as it applies. — 2. Rules for the general conduct of the prisoners, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, will be printed and exhibited throughout the Camp. — 3. Punishment may be awarded by the Commandant, as laid down in the Royal Warrant. Cases involving punishment in excess of that which the Commandant is competent to award must be reported to the Government Secretary, for the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions. — 4. The Commandant should satisfy himself that the prisoners' food is cooked and issued in accordance with the approved dietary, which should be exhibited in each hut. — 5. Cases of application for release on special grounds must be reported to the Government Secretary. A prisoner may not be released until a communication sanctioning such release has been received from the Government Office. — 6. The Commandant will arrange for a daily medical inspection of the prisoners and camp by the Camp Medical Officer. Medicine, etc., for prisoners and the troops will be obtained as directed. (See separate Regulations.) — 7. Stores will be controlled by the Camp Quartermaster, who will requisition the Government Office for all supplies. (See separate Regulations.) — 8. Every prisoner, on admission to the Camp, should be at once registered, given an identi-

fication disc, and searched. Weapons should be taken from him, and any money in his possession in excess of five shillings must be deposited in the Camp Bank. (See separate Regulations.) — 9. The Commandant will arrange with the Officer Commanding Troops for the guarding of the prisoners when in Camp, and when marching or at work outside the Camp boundaries. — 10. The "Daily Returns" of the number of prisoners in Camp will be submitted by the Commandant to the Government Office in triplicate, daily, after Roll Call. — 11. The "Sick Report" will be submitted by the Commandant to the Government Office daily, together with any observations which the Medical Officer may make respecting sanitation or the health of the prisoners. — 12. The Commandant will submit a weekly general report on the Camp to the Government Office. — 13. The Commandant will report any serious occurrence to the Government Office. — 14. Each half-hut is constructed to accommodate 100 prisoners, and is provided with ten tables of sufficient size to seat ten prisoners each. — 15. Each Compound or Enclosure is constructed to accommodate 1,000 prisoners and is self-contained, possessing its own cook-house, wash-house, and latrines.

By Order. B. E. Sargeaunt, Government Secretary.

Government Office, Isle of Man, 3rd November, 1914.

Knockaloe Detention Camp.

Regulations Respecting Stores.

1. The Camp Quartermaster will be responsible for the custody and issuing of stores both to the Canteen and to Destitute Prisoners. — 2. Stores issued for the Canteen will be kept separate from those for free distribution to destitute prisoners, and separate Stock Books will be kept. — 3. The Camp Quartermaster will requisition all stores from the Government Office, and will cause stores in the Canteen to be sold only at such prices as shall be laid down by the Government Office. — 4. Requisitions from the Camp Quartermaster for supplies for clothing for free distribution to destitute prisoners will be countersigned by the Camp Commandant, who will secure that the stores are only issued in cases of real destitution. — 5. The money paid for purchases at the Canteen will be checked by the Quartermaster with the Canteen stock weekly, and will then be handed over to the Commandant to be paid into an account at the Isle of Man Bank, Peel called the "Knockaloe Camp Canteen Account." The Commandant will pay over the cash

at the Bank, without deductions, to the Treasurer of the Isle of Man at the close of each month.

By order, B. E. Sargeaunt, Government Secretary and Treasurer. Government Office, Isle of Man, 29th October, 1914.

Knockaloe Detention Camp.

Prisoners' Banking Facilities.

1. Each prisoner, on admission, will be required to deposit all his money in excess of five shillings at the Camp Bank. — 2. The Chief Purser will be responsible for the custody of prisoners' funds. — 3. No prisoner may retain in his possession a sum exceeding five shillings at any one time without the special permission, in writing, of the Commandant. — 4. The Purser shall give a receipt to each prisoner who deposits money with him, and will issue to the prisoner a drawing-out book at the same time. — 5. Whenever the cash in the possession of the Purser exceeds £ 100, he shall pay the surplus into an account in the name of the Camp Commandant at the Peel branch of the Isle of Man Banking Co., Ltd. — 6. Should the Purser require funds from the bank to meet current drawings, he will apply in writing to the Commandant for a cheque on the Commandants' account at the bank replenish his cash to £ 100,

By order, B. E. Sargeaunt, Government Secretary and Treasurer. Government Office, Isle of Man, 29th October, 1914.

Knockoloe Detention Camp.

Rules for Prisoners.

1. Prisoners will comply with all rules and regulations deemed necessary for their safety, good order, and discipline. — 2. Prisoners, whether officers or rank and file, are subject to the orders of all officers, guards, and sentries placed over them. All such orders will be obeyed immediately. — 3. Any prisoner guilty of disobedience to orders, or of any act prejudicial to the safety, good order, or discipline of the Camp, will be liable to punishment. — 4. Deliberate disobedience, coupled with resistance or apprehended resistance to officers, guards, or sentries, or other conduct of a mutinous or riotous kind will, if necessary, be dealt with by force of arms. — 5. Any prisoner attempting to pass the boundary fence or to go out through any gate without permission, after once being

duly warned and disregarding that warning, will be fired upon. — 6. In case of an escape or attempted escape, by individuals, the whole body of prisoners will become liable to loss or curtailment of privileges and to the enforcement of more stringent discipline. — 7. Prisoners are on no account to converse with any person other than a Camp officer or prisoner, unless under the authority of these rules, or by special permission of the Camp Officer. — 8. The prisoners, other than officers, will be divided into companies and messes, as may be decided from time to time. — 9. The members of each company will select a captain, who will assist the staff in maintaining order in his company, and will bring to the notice of the Staff any matter bearing upon the comfort or well-being of the men which requires attention. — 10. Reveille will be at . a.m. — 11. Prisoners will be mustered twice daily in each Camp for roll call, at . a.m. and . p.m. — 12. Roll call will be called out in the following manner: The roll will be called by companies by an officer or non-commissioned officer daily appointed. — 13. Floors will be cleaned and bedding put out to air daily, at hours to be notified daily. — 14. Tables and all utensils will be cleaned after each meal. — 15. The Camp will be inspected daily by the Commandant or other officer appointed by him. — 16. Prisoners will remain in their huts from Lights Out until Reveille, with such exceptions as may be hereafter notified. — 17. Prisoners are allowed to smoke between 8-30 a.m. and Lights Out. — 18. No strangers will be admitted to the Camp, without the written permission of the Commandant. — 19. They will enter by the Main Entrance. — 20. Application for permission will be made to the Commandant. — 21. Prisoners are not allowed to consume Liquor, or to have it in their possession, without special permission. — 22. No Prisoner is to send Letters or Goods out of Camp, except in accordance with the following regulations :— 23. All letters will be dropped unsealed into the letter-box. Such letters will be examined by an officer detailed for that purpose, and if their contents are, in his opinion, unobjectionable, they will be closed and forwarded to their destination. — 24. No Goods will be taken or sent out of Camp except allowed by Rules, or by special permission of the Commandant. — 25. All Letters and Parcels addressed to Prisoners will be examined before delivery by an officer detailed for that purpose, and will, if considered unobjectionable, be distributed as soon as possible. — 26. Prisoners are only allowed to have in their possession such sums of money or other property as the Commandant may from time to time allow. — 27. All other Money or Property belonging to Prisoners will be in charge of the Chief Purser, who will keep an account. — 28. All

gambling or betting is strictly prohibited. — 29. No punishment of any kind shall be awarded, except by the Visitor or the Commandant, or officers acting for them. — 30. No Prisoner shall be punished until he has had an opportunitiy of hearing the charge and evidence against him, and of making his defence. — 31. Prisoners may be put in irons, or in mechanical restraint, by the Commandant or Officer of the Guard, in case of urgent necessity.

By order,

11th November, 1914. Commandant.

Knockaloe Detention Camp.

Daily Dietary as Revised and Approved for the Prisoners of War.

Sunday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 2 ounces. Tea 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce.

Dinner: Meat 5 ounces, Potatoes 12 ounces, Bread 6 ounces, Cabbage or other Vegetable, Pudding 8 ounces.

Supper: Cocoa 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce, Marmalade or Jam 4 ounces.

Monday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 2 ounces, Tea 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce, Marmalade 2 ounces.

Dinner: Bread 6 ounces, Potatoes 12 ounces, Soup 1 pint.

Supper: Cocoa 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce, Cheese 3 ounces.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 2 ounces. Tea 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce.

Dinner: Bread 6 ounces, Irish Stew, consisting of meat and potatoes, 18 ounces.

Supper: Cocoa 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces. Margarine 1 ounce, Marmalade or Jam 4 ounces.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 2 ounces. Tea 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces. Margarine 1 ounce, Marmalade or Jam 2 ounces.

Dinner: Soup 1 pint, with Potatoes, Bread 6 ounces, Pudding 12 ounces.

Supper: Cocoa 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces. Margarine 1 ounce, Cheese 3 ounces.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 2 ounces. Tea 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce.

Dinner: Meat 5 ounces, Potatoes 12 ounces, second vegetable. Bread 6 ounces, Pudding 8 ounces.

Supper: Cocoa 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces. Margarine 1 ounce, Marmalade or Jam 4 ounces.

Friday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 2 ounces. Tea 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce. Marmalade 2 ounces.

Dinner: Bread 6 ounces, Soup 1 pint, with potatoes, Pudding 12 ounces.

Supper: Cocoa 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounces, Cheese 3 ounces.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 2 ounces, Tea 1 pint, milk and sugar. Bread 8 ounces, Margarine 1 ounce.

Dinner: Bread 6 ounces, Hot Pot or Stew, consisting of meat and potatoes, 18 ounces.

Supper: Cocoa 1 pint, milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces. Margarine 1 ounce, Marmalade or Jam 4 ounces.

Government Office, Isle of Man, 4 January, 1915.

Knockaloe Aliens' Camp.

Canteen Prices

(Subject to Revision in future Lists).

Cigarettes, Tobacco, &c.

Woodbines, per packet of 5: 1 d. — Gold Flake, per packet of 10: 3 d. — Capstan Medium ,per packet of 10: 3 d. — Egyptian, per packet of 10: 3 d. — Muratti, per packet of 10: 3 d. — Three Castles, per packet of 20: 9 d. — Coaching Club Cigarettes, per packet 3 d. — Cheroots each 1 d. — Cigarette Paper, packet 1 d. — Nailrod, per oz. 3½ d. — Yankee Plug, per oz. 4 d. — Twist, per oz 3½ d. — Cake, per oz 3½ d. — Cut Cavendish, per oz. 3½ d. — Chairman, per oz. 6 d. — Player's Medium Mixture, per oz. 6 d. — Craven Mixture, per tin 2/-. — Capstan Medium Tobacco, 2 oz. 10 d. — Gold Flake, 2 oz. 5 d. — Two Blades, 2 oz. 3½ d. — Silk Cut, 2 oz. 5 d. — Coolie Cut Tobacco, 2 oz. 3½ d. —

Glasgow Mixture, 2 oz. 5 d. — Country Life, 2 oz. 5 d. — Bruno, 2 oz. 4½ d. — Dills' Cut Plug, per tin 1/-. — Birds Eye Tobacco 1 oz. packet 4½ d. — Godfrey Phillips Grand Cut, 1 oz. packet 5 d. — Cigars, each 2 d. — Marcella Cigars, 3 d. each 5 for 1/-. — Matches, 3 boxes 1 d. — Clay Pipes, each ½ d. — Wood, each 1 d. — Briar, each 6 d. & 1/-. — Cigarette Holders, each 3 d. & 6 d. — Pipe Cleaners, bunch 1 d.

Stationery and Sundries.

Writing Pads, each 6 d. — Ink, per bottle 1 d. — Picture Post Cards, 4 d. per packet of 6 or 1 d. each. — Black Cotton, per reel 1 d. — White Cotton, per reel 1 d. — Tooth Brushes, each 6 d. — Carbolic Tooth Powder, per tin 4½ d. — Cherry Blossom Boot Polish (Black and Brown), per tin 1 d. & 2 d. — Black & Brown Laces, per pair 1 d. — Vaseline, per tin 1 d. — Dale's Dubbin, per tin 2 d. — Pen & Pencils, each 1 d. — Playing Cards, per packet 4½ d. — Sewing Needles, per card 1 d. — Black Wool, per card 1 d. — Grey Wool, per card 1 d. — Shoe Brushes, 1/3 set of 4 or 2 brushes 8 d. —

Preserved Foods, &c.

Sliced Ox Tongue, in glass, each 1/4. — Lunch Tongue, ½lb. tins, each 10 d. — Corned Beef, 2lb. tins, per lb. 1/4. — Salmon, flat tins, each 7 d. — Skipper Sardines, per tin 6 d. — Portuguese Sardines, per tin 5 d. — Peaches, per tin 6 d. — Pears, per tin 7 d. — German Sausage, per lb. 8 d. — Vienna Sausage, 2lb. tins 2/-. — St. Ivel Cheese (Lactic), per pkt. 6½ d. — Cream Cheese, per pkt. 6½ d. — Granulated Sugar, per lb. 4 d. — Nestle's Condensed Milk, per tin 4 d. —

Biscuits & Apples.

Tea Biscuits, per lb. 5 d. — Social Biscuits, per lb. 5 d. — Lemon Fingers per lb. 5 d. — Seed Cakes, each 6 d. — Cream Crackers, per lb. 6 d. — Apples, 2 for 1 d. — Oranges, 2 for 1 d. — Bananas, 2 for 1½ d., 4 for 3 d., 8 for 6 d.

Jams.

Strawberry Jam (1lb pots), per pot 7½ d. — Raspberry Jam (1lb pots) per pot 7 d. — Plum Jam (1lb pots), per pot 6 d. — Damson Jam (1lb pots), per pot 7 d. — Gooseberry Jam (1lb pots), per pot 6 d. — Marmalade Jam (1lb pots), per pot 6 d.

Chocolates.

Milk & Plain Chocolate per cake, 1d., 3 d., & 6 d.

Cocoa, Tea, Coffee, and Milk.

Cadbury's Cocoa (¼lb. tins), per ¼lb. 7½ d. — Cadbury's Cocoa 5 d. packets, per pkt. 5 d. — Tea, ¼lb. packets, per pkt. 6 d. — Coffee & Chicory, per ½lb. tin 7½ d. — Fresh Milk, per quart 3 d.

Clothing.

Clogs, per pair 4/-. — Shirts (Pure Manx Wool), each 6/-. — Shirts each 4/-. — Socks, per pair 1/3 & 2/3. — Oilskins, each 6/9. — Sou Westers, each 1/3. — Jerseys, each 6/-.

Wood Carving, &c.

Mahogany, per super foot 1/-. — Whitewood (Canary), per super foot 8 d. — Birch, per super foot 6 d. — Cement for Modelling, per 3lbs. 1. —

Government Office, Isle of Man, 20. January, 1915.

Aliens' Camp Douglas, Isle of Man.

For the better preservation of orders and comfort of the Prisoners, the following have been made Captains of Companies:
Who are responsible for the carrying out of all orders and keeping Tents and Grounds Clean.

Reveille, 6.30 a.m, Bedding, 7.30 a.m.: All beds to be put outside till 9 a.m. (weather permitting) or at such time as may be noted; 9.30 a.m.: Beds to be put back.

Clothes: All spare clothes to be neatly folded up or kept in bags or boxes round pole of tent.

Cleanliness: All tents to be kept clear of dirt or refuse. The tent floors will be scrubbed once a week. — Captains of Companies will organise Fatigue Parties every morning and afternoon to keep exercising ground, sleeping quarters, and recreation room clean.

Sick parade: 11.30 a.m. each day.

Roll Call: will be taken each day at 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Prisoners will be formed up outside each tent, and after answering to their names will go back into tent till roll is finished.

Latrines: Only water must be put down urinals and latrines; nothing solid. A block in the drains will endanger the health of all. Infringement of this will be punished.

Water Channels: Only water must be put down these.

Letters: must be put in box erected for that purpose.

Meals: Captains of Companies will form up Companies ready to march to meals 5 minutes' before the meal hour and will march off

in rotation as soon as bugle sounds beginning with No. 1 Company. Parade ground to be in front of mess-room.

Camp inspection: There will be a Camp Inspection daily at 11 a.m. when all men will have to be present at their tents.

(Signed) H. W. Madoc, Lt. Col. Commandant.

Douglas Aliens' Camp.

Daily Dietary.

Sunday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 1¼ oz., Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, Bread 8 oz. Margarine ½ oz.

Dinner: Roast Beef (boneless) ¼ lb., Potatoes 20 oz., Cabbage, Bread 4 oz.

Supper: Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, Bread 8 oz., Margarine ½ oz.

Monday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 1¼ oz., Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, Bread 8 oz., Margarine ½ oz.

Dinner: Stew (meat 4 ounces and veg.), potatoes 20 ounces, Bread 4 oz.

Supper: Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine ½ oz.

Tuesday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 1¼ ounces, Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, Bread 8 ounces, Margarine ½ ounce.

Dinner: Sausages 6 to 8 ounces, Potatoes, 20 ounces, butter beans or marrowfat peas, bread 4 ounces.

Supper: Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ oz.

Wednesday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 1¼ ounces, Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ ounce.

Dinner: Scouce (meat, potatoes, and vegetables) 20 ounces, bread 4 oz.

Supper: Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ oz.

Thursday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 1¼ ounces, Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ ounce.

Dinner: Stew (meat 4 ounces and veg.), potatoes 20 ounces, bread 4 oz.

Supper: Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ oz.

Friday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, Syrup 1¼ ounces, Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ ounce.

Dinner: Sausages 6 to 8 ounces, Potatoes, 20 ounces, butter beans or peas, Bread, 4 ounces.

Supper: Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine, ½ oz.

Saturday.

Breakfast: Porridge 1 pint, syrup 1¼ ounces, Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ ounce.

Dinner: Scouce (meat, potatoes and vegetables) 20 ounces, bread 4 ounces.

Supper: Tea 1 pint, with milk and sugar, bread 8 ounces, margarine ½ ounce.

Southampton — Anweisung.

Kriegsgefangene müssen allen für sie befohlenen Anordnungen Gehorsam leisten. Die Befehle der Officiere, Mannschaften und Shildwachen sind sofort auszuführen. Wer obigen Bestimmungen nicht nachkommt, setzt sich Bestrafung aus. Auf gefangene, die die Umzäunungs-grenze oder irgend welche verbotene Durchgänge übertreten, wird sofort geschossen. Im Falle eines Fluchtversuchs eines Kriegs gefangenen, werden die übrigen gefangenen verantwortlich gemacht und eine strengere Beaufsichtigung wird verfügt. Alkoholische Getränke sind verboten und werden nur auf ärztliche Veranlassung bewilligt. Rauchen ist nur in dazu bestimmten Räumen und zu gewisser Zeit erlaubt. Kartenspiel ist erlaubt. Um Geld zu spielen ist verboten. Unterhaltung ist nur unter einander und mit den überwachenden officieren und Mannschaften gestattet. Mit Fremden ist die Unterhaltung verboten. J. Tyrwhitt-Walker, Lt.-Col., Kommandant.

Instructions relative to prisoners receiving visitors, parcels; letters, etc.

Visitors are required to make application in writing addressed to the *Commandant, Prisoners of War Depôts, Southampton.* Twenty-four

hours' notice is necessary, and the following rules must be strictly observed: (a) Prisoners of war may be visited once a month by not more than two relatives or friends at the same time, for a period of a quarter-of-an-hour, during such hours as may be appointed for this purpose by the Commandant. (b) Visits to prisoners of war will take place within the sight and hearing of the Commandant, or some person appointed by him. All conversations must be held in English, unless this is clearly impossible, when an interpreter should be present. (c) All parcels, letters, &c., brought by visitors will be examined before delivery to the prisoners. (d) In case of misconduct the Commandant shall have power to withhold this privilege. (e) The Commandant may, in Special Cases, waive the restrictions laid down in sub-paragraph (a).

Commandant, Prisoners of War Reception Depôts, Southampton.

German Officers' Mess.

Bevois House, Southampton.

Officers not wishing to draw the Government Ration, may have Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner at the inclusive rate of 3/6 per day, when Six or more Officers are in mess. When less than six, the charges are — Breakfast 1/3, Lunch 1/6, Dinner 2/6.

Tariff for Sundries.

Chop 1 s. 0 d. — Steak 1 s 2 d. — 1 Egg and Bacon 11 d. — 2 Eggs and Bacon 1 s. 2 d. — Plain Bacon 8 d. — Scrambled Eggs on Toast 10 d. — Large Gammon Rasher 1 s. 0 d. — Two Cutlets 1 s. 0 d. — Wiener Schnitzel 1 s. 4 d. — Boiled Eggs (each) 3 d. — Sausages (2) and Bacon 1 s. 0 d. — Grilled Sausages (2) 9 d. — Sausage (1) and Mashed Potatoes 6 d. — Kippers (2) 6 d. — Haddock 8 d. — Soups (various) 6 d. — Sardines on Toast 8 d. — Soft Roes on Toast 10 d. — Cold Smoked Sausage (per portion) 6 d. — Plate of Tongue 10 d. — Plate of Ham 10 d. — Bread 1 d. — Butter 1 d. — Cheese (per portion) 2 d. — Cake (per slice) 2 d. — Jam or Marmalade (per portion) 2 d. — Sardines (per small Box) 7 d. — Potatoes, Boiled or Mashed 2 d. — Potatoes, Fried or Saute 3 d. — Fresh Vegetables, 3 d & 4 d.

Tea, Coffee or Cocoa, per Cup 2 d., per Pot 4 d. — Special Black Coffee, per Cup 4 d. — Milk (per $^1/_2$-pint) 1 d. — Afternoon Tea—Plain, with Bread and Butter 6 d., with Jam & Cake 1 s.

Note.—Any Special Meals may be obtained on application to the Manager.

Tobacco, &c.

Cigarettes: Turkish or Egyptian. 10's 9 d. — 25's 1 s. 10 d. — 50's 3 s. 8 d. — 100's 7 s. 4 d.

Cigarettes. Virginia: 25's 1 s. 6 d. — 50's 3 s. 0 d. — 100's 6 s. 0 d.

Tobacco. (Mixture): Per oz. 7 d. — Carson's Mixture, 2 oz. Tins 1 s. 4 d.

Cigars: Each 3 d.

Special Brands of Cigars or Cigarettes obtained on application.

Wine List.

Hock: Laubenheimer per bot. 3/6. — Niersteiner per bot. 4/0. — Berncastler Doctor per bot. 5/0. — Liebfraumlich per bot. 6/6.

Champagnes: De Lossy (1906) pints 6/0, quarts 10/6.

Spirits: Scotch Whisky per peg 6 d., ½ peg 4 d. — London Gin per peg 4 d.

Wines: Port (Old Vintage) per peg 6 d., per bot. 4/6. — Claret per bot. 2/6. — Burgundy per bot. 2/6.

Liqueurs: Creme de Menthe, Kummel, Curacao, French Vermouth, Italian Vermouth per glass 6 d.

Beer: Tennant's Lager per pint 6 d., per ½ pint 3 d. — Draught Beer per ½ pint 2 d. — Stout Beer per bot. 3 d.

Minerals—Soda Water, small, 2 d.; large, 4 d. — Still Lemonade, 2 d. per glass.

Officiers requiring Articles of Clothing or necessaries for Toilet purposes can obtain the same on application to the Manager.

General Manager, British Canteens, Ltd.

Winchester House, old Broad Street, London, E. C.

H. M. T. "Royal Edward", Southend-on-Sea.

Rules for Correspondence with Prisoners of War.

1. Names and adresses of correspondents must be given. — 2. Letters must not exceed two sides of writing paper. They must be written clearly in ink and reasonably spaced. — 3. War news and politics forbidden. — 4. Letters must not be registered, unless containing necessary remittances or valuables. Express letters are forbidden. — 5. Telegrams

can only be sent in cases of extreme urgency, and must not be worded ambiguously. — 6. Letters should be addressed in this manner: Postal Censorship H. C. Branch, Salisbury House, London, E. C.

For Prisoner of War (Name) ..... Number..... H. M. T. "Royal Edward," Southend-on-Sea.

If these rules are broken, the privilege of correspondence will be withdrawn.

H. M. T. "Royal Edward".

Rations for prisoners of War, per day per man.

Bread 1 lb. 8 oz. — Meat ½ lb. — Vegetables 10 oz. — Coffee ½ oz. or ¼ oz. of Tea. — Butter 1 oz. or 2 oz. of Cheese. — Sugar 2 oz. — Milk 1 lb. tin for 20 men. — Salt ½ oz. — Pepper 1/72 oz.

H. M. T. "Royal Edward", off Southend-on-Sea.

8th January, 1915.

Prisoners of War who have been ordered on light diet by the Medical Officer will receive in lieu of ordinary rations the following:

Breakfast: 2 oz. of Porridge, ½ oz. of Cocoa, ½ lb. of Bread, 1 oz of Butter.

Dinner: ½ lb. of Fish (in lieu of Meat) Vegetables, ½ lb. of Bread.

Tea: Milk Pudding (½ pint of milk per man to be allowed for making the milk pudding), ½ lb. of Bread.

The Medical Officer will inform the Chief Steward daily as to what amount of milk is required, and the Chief Steward will keep a record of the amount supplied daily.

H. M. T. "Royal Edward", of Southend-on-Sea.

23rd January, 1915. Specimen-Scale of First-Class Messing.

Pay at the rate of 2/— per day, which must be paid one week in advance. All complaints and payments to be made to the Adjutant.

Day:	Breakfast:	Lunch:	Dinner:
Sunday:	Porridge Eggs & Bacon Bread & Butter Tea Coffee	Cold Meats Cheese Pickles Bread & Butter Tea	Soup Boiled Fish Roast Beef Potatoes, Cabbage Plum Pudding Bread
Monday:	Porridge Kippers Irish Stew Bread & Butter Jam, Tea, Coffee	Sardines Cold Meat Bread & Butter Beetroot Salad Tea	Soup Saute of Veal Roast Mutton Potatoes, Green Peas, Stewed Fruit Bread
Tuesday:	Porridge Fried Fish Mutton Chops Potatoes Bread & Butter Marmalade Tea Coffee	Cold Meats Cheese Pickles Bread & Butter Tea	Soup Boiled Fish Roast Beef Potatoes,Calavonsis Rice Pudding Bread
Wednesday:	Porridge Bloaters Grilled Steak Potatoes Bread & Butter Tea Coffee	Fresh Herrings Cold Meats Bread & Butter Tea	Soup Fried Fish Roast Pork Potatoes, Mixed Roots Stewed Fruit Bread
Thursday:	Porridge Kippers Irish Stew Bread & Butter Jam, Tea, Coffee	Sardines Cold Meat Bread & Butter Beetroot Salad Tea	Soup Saute of Veal Roast Mutton Potatoes, Green Peas Stewed Fruit Bread
Friday:	Porridge Fried Fish Mutton Chops Potatoes Bread & Butter Marmalade Tea Coffee	Cold Meats Cheese Pickles Bread & Butter Tea	Soup Boiled Fish Roast Beef Potatoes, Calavonsis Rice Pudding Bread
Saturday:	Porridge Bloaters Grilled Steak Potatoes Bread & Butter Tea Coffee	Fresh Herrings Cold Meats Bread & Butter Tea	Soup Fried Fish Roast Pork Potatoes, Mixed Roots Stewed Fruit Bread

.....
Capt. & Adjutant.

Authorised scale of Rations for prisoners of War.

On H. M. T's "Canada", "Andania", "Tunisian".

Bread, 1 lb. 8 ozs., or biscuit, 1 lb. — Meat, Fresh or frozen, 8 ozs., or pres'd 1—2 ration. — Tea, 1/2 oz., or coffee, 1 oz. — Salt, 1/2 oz. — Sugar, 2 ozs. — Pepper, 1/72 oz. — Milk, condensed, 1/20th tin (1 lb.) — Vegetables, fresh, 8 ozs. — Butter or margarine, 1 oz., (Alternative, 2 ozs. cheese). — Peas, Beans, lentils or rice, 2 ozs.

G. Strangman Hancock, captain, Commandant Prisoners of War Ships.

Concert.

Zu Ehren des Geburtstages S. M. des Kaisers.

Stratford, E. Kriegsgefängnis.

Mittwoch den 27 Januar, 1915.

Programm.

I. Teil.

1.	Klaviervortrag „Jubelouverture"	Herr Leimer.
2.	Prolog, gesprochen von	Herrn Kraentz.
3.	Gesangchor „Das ist der Tag des Herrn" . .	Herr Haake-Dirig
4.	Violinsolo	Herr Sartori.
5.	Doppelquartett „In einem kuehlen Grunde" .	Herr Haake-Dirig.
6.	Walzerklaenge	Herren Leimer, Sartori, Sommer.
7.	Gesangchor „Gott gruesse Dich"	Herr Haake-Dirig.
8.	Solovortrag: Die Beiden Grenadiere (Bass Bariton)	Herr Dubois.
9.	HELDENTOD.	

Spiel in zwei Akten.

(In Szene gesetzt von Herrn Haake).

Personen:

Baron von Holstein	Herr Haake.
Waldemar, sein Sohn, Dragonerleutnant	Herr Botzian.
Major von Plettenberg, Nachbar des Barons . .	Herr Kraentz.
Dr. Weidauer, Hausarzt	Herr Wahren.
Jean, Diener im Hause des Barons	Herr Flatauer.

(Der zweite Akt spielt zwei Monate spaeter).

II. Teil.

10. Klaviervortrag; „Ungar. Rhapsodie“ von Liszt. Herr Leimer.
11. Humoristischer Vortrag . . . . . Herr Flatauer.
12. Solovortrag: Mundharmonika . . . . . Herr Bielefeldt.
13. Humoristischer Vortrag . . . . . Herr Kraentz.
14. Violine und Klavier . . . . . Herren Schubert und Leimer.

DAS FIDELE GEFAENGNIS.

Lustspiel mit Gesang in 1 Akt.

Personen:

Waechter . . . . . Herr Haake.
1. Student . . . . . Herr Dubois.
2. Student . . . . . Herr Kreutzer.

16. Akrobatische Vorfuehrungen . . . . Herren Amann und Vesely.
17. Chorgesang: „Die Wacht am Rhein“ Herr Haake-Dirig.

Beginn: 7 Uhr abends puenktlich.

Fest-Spiele H. M. T. „Scotian“,

Weihnachten 1914.

Spielleiter:

Kapitän E. A. Barnett, 4th Battn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Leutnant Baron Sir Harry Stewart, 4th Battn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Leutnant P. Slade, 4th Battn. Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment).

Leutnant A. Nobbs, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Leutnant H. Wharmby, Adjt. und Quartiermeister Head Quarter Staff.

Leutnant W. Sparrow, Dolmetscher, Adjt. und Quartiermeister Head Quarter Staff.

Programm.

Sacklaufen: 1. Preis 5 Schilling. — 2. Preis 1 Schilling. — 3. Preis 1 Schilling. — 4. Preis 1 Schilling.

Wettrudern: 1. Preis Weihnachtskuchen und 5 Schilling. — 2. Preis Weihnachtskuchen. — 3. Preis Weihnachtskuchen. — 4. Preis Weihnachtskuchen.

Sieger im Wettrudern war die Kuttermannschaft der Kaiserl. Marine.

S. M. S. „Mainz".

Tauziehen: 1. Preis 5 Schilling. Sieger: Armee. — 2. Preis 2 Schilling. Sieger: Marine.

Mittwoch, den 30. Dezember 1914.

Programm.

Wettrudern: Kuttermannschaft „Mainz" gegen Kuttermannschaft „Ascania". Preis 20 Schilling. Sieger: Kuttermannschaft S. M. S. „Mainz".

Ringen: 1. Preis 5 Schilling. — 2. Preis 2 Schilling.
1. Preis: Heizer Kurlbaum, S. M. S. „Mainz". 2. Preis: Ob. F. Gst. Tillmann, S. 119.

Gewichtsstemmen: 1. Preis 5 Schilling. — 2. Preis 2 Schilling.
1. Preis: Reservist Busch, 112. Inf.-Rgt. 2. Preis: Heizer Kleve, S. M. S. „Mainz".

Zweikampf auf dem Schwebebalken: 1. Preis 5 Schilling. — 2. Preis 2 Schilling.
1. Preis: Ob. F. Gst. Tillmann, S. 119. 2. Preis: Heizer Fruendt, S. M. S. „Mainz".

Preisrichter:

Steen, Ob.-Steuermann S. M. S. „Mainz". — Bruene, Offz.-Stellv., 233. Res.-Inf.-Rgt. — Miethke, Vize-Feldwebel, 104. Inf.-Rgt. — Urbanek, Ob.-Verw. Lazarettsch. „Ophelia". — Thielemann, Torp.-Maschinist S. M. S. „Mainz". — Jannicke, Vize-Feldwebel, 242. R.-Inf.-Rgt.

Need not be returned.

T 2
.28
(1)

(See Paragraph 4, Instructions of October 31. 1900)

MAR 28 1915
RECEIVED

SUBJECT Conditions - Italy - Month of February.

From T No. 64 Date February 28, 1915.

Replying to O. N. 1. No. ——— Date ———

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE,
RECEIVED

1. Parliament met on February 18th, and owing to a serious crisis throughout Italy regarding the high price of bread, no serious discussions on the question of the war transpired - and up to date all inquiries in Parliament on the course to be followed by the Government have been avoided with as little discussion as possible. Outside of Parliament, however, on February 18th, many demonstrations by large crowds against Austria took place in the streets of Rome, without any serious results, owing to large bodies of troops having been sent into the city in anticipation of demonstrations. In other cities many encounters between Neutralists and Interventionists have taken place, resulting in several deaths and many wounded.

2. The situation, as I see it, and as understood by many diplomats with whom I have conversed, is that the Italian Navy is ready for war in all respects, and that the Army is practically ready with the exception of a few pieces of heavy field artillery and siege guns, but that the economical condition of the country is such that the country cannot finance a war for more than 3 or 4 months - therefore, as long as the end is not in sight, and as long as Germany is in the ascendency- Italy will not go in.

3. In the Navy, the dreadnought Conte di Cavour has not yet entered the fleet, but it is only a question of a week or so when she will join. The Duilio is fitting out and will join in 3 or 4 months.

38° APR 6 1915
9
131
15 1
Naval War College
ENCLOSURE

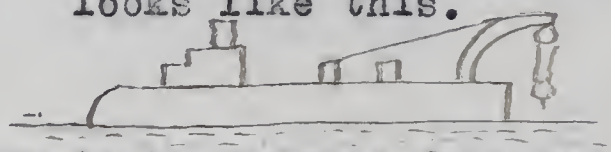
T2
.28

(2)

Nation.....Turkey. Port.....Constantinople.
Report from U.S.S.SCORPION.
Date of Report.....February 28,1915.

In other reports I have given lists of merchant transports.

Name	Class	Remarks
Yadikiar-i-Milet	Destroyer	
Mouavenet-Milet	" "	
Noumounie-Hamiet	" "	
Gairet-Vatandeh	" "	
Sansoun	" "	
Basra	" "	
Tassos,or Taschos	" "	
Yar-Hissar	" "	
Ak-Hissar	Torpedo Boat	
Masoul	" "	
Qutahia	" "	
Durazzo,(Dratz)	" "	
Berk-Efshan	Small torpedo boat	There are other small torpedo boats,but their numbers and names are indefinite.
Nusered Millet	Mine layer	400 tons.German.25 mines
Ytich Bahr	" "	400 tons.Old tug.30 mines
Ugly	" "	500 tons.Old tug.30 mines
Malgar Alger	Mine Lifter	220 tons
Sejar	" "	220 tons.
----------	" "	A third mine lifter of which I have been unable to get the name,but she looks like this.



2. The following vessels are known to be removed from the lists.There are undoubtedly others.

Name.	Class .	Remarks.
Mussuduijeh	Battleship	Sunk in Dardanelles,by English submarine,Dec: 15,1914.
Shipka	Gunboat	Sunk in battle of Comfidah,Red Sea,by Italian ships,on Dec.25,1912.
Aintab	" "	---do---
Ordou	" "	---do---
Castamoni	" "	---do---
Baffra	" "	---do---
Moha	" "	---do---
Keuktche	" "	---do---
Roufahie,or Rafadieh	" "	---do---
Bezym-Y-Alem	Transport	Sunk in present war
Midhat Pacha	" "	---do---

L. H. Bailey, Jr.

Nation.....Turkey. Port.....Constantinople.
Report from U.S.S.SCORPION.
Date of Report.....February 28,1915.

3. The Allied Fleets have been seriously bombarding the Dardanelles during the past week. Details are lacking, but, from preparations in, and around the city, and on the shores of the Marmara, it is expected that the English and French Fleets will force the straits.

4. The Sultan, and the German and Austrian Ambassadors, are prepared to leave. Archives, gold, and other valuables are being sent to the interior on the Asiatic side.

5. Temporary defenses are being prepared, guns mounted, and mines placed - both submarine and land mines - covering the approaches to the city by land, and water. Mine planters are loaded, and standing by at anchor off the town.

6. The latest reports from the Dardanelles are from people arriving here February 27, and 28, They report that all the women and children have left Chanak, or Dardanelles, and that all natives, living near the threatened area, are moving back into the country.

7. One reports that just before he left he saw an English battle cruiser well inside bombarding, and with her boats out dragging for mines.

S. McC. Cady Jr

BLOCKADE - EUROPEAN WAR

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SHELF MARK
No. MAR 14